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NEUTRON BOMB DECISION WEAKENS HAIG POSITION

LD251506 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1822 GMT 17 Aug 81

[From the "Today in the World" program; presenter not identified]

[Text] The New York TIMES today published an article entitled A Week of Difficult Decisions in the Field of Defense and Diplomacy. It says that the decision by President Reagan to give the order to manufacture and stockpile neutron weapons was taken despite the arguments of Secretary of State Haig. This decision made many diplomats in Washington ask the question: Who is responsible for foreign policy here? It is thought that the President's decision has led, for the present at least, to a weakening of Haig's position and the elevation of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who championed the production of the neutron bomb--successfully, as we can see.

This is a direct blow to the allies, one European diplomat stated. What are we supposed to think when we read that Haig put up a red light while Weinberger put up a green light, and the President decided to go ahead? Weinberger, who, as the New York TIMES describes him, has an attractive appearance and is, at first glance, a friendly man, had no experience in international affairs before he was appointed to the post of secretary for defense. But he is a political confidant of President Reagan. As his critics assert, he is inclined to consider himself cleverer than others and in his work as head of the Pentagon he often forgets, or simply disregards, the political problems of the allies.

There has always been rivalry in Washington among the heads of its main departments, especially in influencing the President, but in this case the rivalry in the issue of the neutron bomb was more for show since, as is well known, Haig was not against the neutron bomb as such. He merely said to the President that the announcement of this decision should be deferred and that a moment more convenient for West Europe should be awaited. So we can talk about them in the words of the Russian proverb--two boots make a pair.

MATVEYEV HITS BOMB DECISION, VIEWS WORLD REACTION

PM251003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[By political observer V. Matveyev: "Will of Millions"]

[Text] The Norwegian Government has officially protested to Washington. Decisive condemnation of U.S. actions was voiced in an interview with Danish Prime Minister A. Jorgensen. Indian Prime Minister Gandhi has protested. British Labour Party leader M. Foot has warned of a stepping up of the war threat. A protest telegram has been sent to the U.S. President by the committee for conducting an international conference on banning nuclear weapons in Nagasaki. The wave of protests is rising higher and higher.

Such is the first world reaction to the news of U.S. President Reagan's decision to begin mass production of the neutron bomb. What is Washington counting on? On "shock" tactics? Surely this attests only to an unwillingness to heed any of the arguments of reason.

Those people who are currently preparing at top speed a 200,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force for armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are asserting that they will not allow foreign interference in the United States' "internal affairs." The full-scale production of neutron bombs in the United States is passed off as just such an "internal affair." Meanwhile, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger states that it takes a few hours to transfer neutron weapons from the United States to Western Europe. Of course, the neutron charges are not intended for any domestic American use. It is quite obvious (and even Pentagon strategists do not hide this) that this is a so-called "forward-based" weapon, a weapon not of defense but of aggression.

The U.S. military's main bridgehead in Western Europe was and remains the FRG. The densest network of U.S. military bases with nuclear weapons has been set up there. It is not difficult to suppose that the neutron bombs will at first be rushed there and, subsequently, to U.S. bridgeheads in other NATO member countries in Western Europe. At the Pentagon chiefs' discretion the nuclear cellar in the center of the continent will be stocked with the most deadly weaponry.

How has Bonn reacted to Washington's news? IZVESTIYA has already reported the Bonn authorities' official reaction to the White House decision to produce the neutron weapon. But it makes sense to dwell on it again since it enables one to discuss on whom Washington is hoping to rely. Thus, Bonn's official departments have responded to the U.S. President's decision to produce the neutron bomb with a statement to the effect that this decision does not concern the FRG but is "exculsively" a U.S. Government matter...." How, then, is one to understand the U.S. defense secretary's words that it takes only a few hours to transfer these bombs from the United States to Western Europe?

No, the "it is no concern of mine" stance clearly does not correspond to the true state of affairs and so openly contradicts public feelings in the FRG, where not tens or even hundreds of thousands but millions of people have already signed an appeal against the nuclear arms race and against their deployment on the country's territory.

It seems that more and more millions of people in the West will now see more clearly than before at it is insane to play with our world's fate. They will see this and draw for themselves the necessary conclusions. This also applies to legislative institutions and parliaments, which must approach the question of their responsibility for preserving peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe with even greater seriousness.

The neutron weapon's "godfathers" are saying for all to hear that, with its appearance, it will be possible to wage a "limited nuclear war." For the overseas strategists harboring plans for interventionist operations in various corners of Asia, Africa and Latin America and daydreaming of, for example, seizing oilfields intact and without destruction, the neutron bomb, which "only" destroys all living things, appears an attractive weapon. Consequently, the creators of this barbarous weapon are creating a serious new threat not only to Western Europe but also to other regions. In this context it is worth recalling the reports of the Pentagon's plans to deploy nuclear weapons in places where they are not now stationed but where the U.S. military is choosing new bases and bridgeheads for itself.

The White House decision to produce the neutron bomb tears away the last threadbare covers with which Washington would like to conceal its aggressive schemes against the cause of peace. The point in question is the propaganda ballyhoo over the notorious "Soviet threat." All the actions pursued up to now in the United States on sharply building up armaments have been declared to be a "response" to our country's actions, although Washington has been unable to cite any evidence in support of its allusions for the reason that there simply are none

But now Washington cannot even cite these false allusions to the need for "retaliatory measures," for understandable reasons. Our country has solemnly stated that it does not intend to produce the neutron weapon as long as other countries do not do so.

How many times have the U.S. ruling circles acted as leaders of the race for the most barbaric means of annihilation and destruction. They are gambling with mankind's vital interests in the name of narrow selfish goals and adventurist schemes.

Overkill.... This term, which first appeared in English, was engendered by the monstrous logic which, 36 years ago, rained atomic death on the civilians of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. "A symbol of perverted thinking" was how Egon Bahr, secretary general of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany, termed the neutron weapon in summer 1977. The mass protest movement launched against this weapon throughout the world during 1977-78 forced President Carter's administration to back down and announce a suspension of work on the neutron bomb. Now Washington is giving the neutron bomb the green light.

This decision is a serious new warning signal. The world's peace-loving forces must increase their efforts to avert a nuclear catastrophe. Neutron death must yield before the unified will of millions.

ACADEMICS RAP NEUTRON DECISION AT PRESS MEETING

LD251504 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 25 Aug 81

["Strong Condemnation of Washington's Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--The U.S. administration's decision to start the production of neutron weapons is strongly condemned by the Soviet public, just as by all honest people in the world. The dangerous consequences of this decision and the need to do everything possible to stop the sliding into the nuclear abyss was pointed out at a press conference given by Soviet public figures here today. Present at the conference were Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, Academician Mikhail Kuzin of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Colonel General of Medicine Fyodor Komarov, head of the Central Medical Board of the Soviet Army, Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk, Vasiliy Yemelyanov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Professor Vitaly Zhurkin and others.

Neutron weapons lower the threshold of nuclear war and therefore enhance the risk of its outbreak, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov stated. They are weapons of aggression rather than defence. The implementation of the U.S. plans can bring about irreparable consequences for mankind, including consequences in the medical and biological plane. By and large neutron weapons can be characterised as a fuse to worldwide nuclear catastrophe.

According to Academician Primakov, the United States has assumed a dangerous course for escalating the arms race and, moreover, is banking on turning Europe into the battleground of nuclear war. The plans of the U.S. brass must be thwarted. These plans are not "an internal affair of the U.S.," but a threat to the very existence of mankind. Man's paramount right is the right to life rather than that to fear of neutron nuclear death.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly join the world-wide movement of protest against the neutron bomb. They resolutely support the efforts of the Soviet Government aimed at achieving the renunciation of neutron weapons on reciprocal basis and approve its readiness to take countermeasures of need be. All those who cherish peace should demand today that the U.S. administration unconditionally repeal this decision.

The participants in the press conference answered the questions of Soviet and foreign correspondents.

The use of neutron weapons, said General Fyodor Komarov, would cause grave forms of radiation sickness and devastatingly affect the future generations. The effect of the neutron bomb was very close to that of biological weapons. A neutron bomb explosion would cause the painful and slow death of those exposed to its radiation.

In his statement a member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, prominent surgeon Mikhail Kuzin exposed the hypocritical attempts of the advocates of the neutron bomb to picture it as some "humane weapon". He said that it was monstrous to even maintain that the neutron weapon was "pure" or even "humane". Serious forms of radiation sickness caused by it could develop for weeks and even months.

The use of neutron weapons contradicted Christian humanity, said Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk. Christian conscience cried out in protest against that monstrous weapon. The Russian Orthodox Church called for the establishment of a climate of mutual trust in relations between states and urged all believers to oppose the neutron bomb.

In answer to a question concerning military aspects of the neutron weapons' use a candidate of military sciences, Lev Semeyko, stressed that the deployment of neutron weapons in the balance of forces in Europe and NATO's favour. [sentence as received] "This is a road to aggression," said he.

As to the allegations that the neutron weapon was a defensive one directed primarily against Soviet tanks, such statements were absolutely groundless from a military point of view, Lev Semeyko said. NATO arsenals had enough anti-tank means to destroy all tanks in the world, including those belonging to the United States.

Professor Vitaily Zhurkin, deputy director of the Institute of the USA and Canada, described the Reagan administration's decision to start the production of neutron weapons as a link in a chain of aggressive steps made by the ruling circles of the United States and heightening the threat of nuclear war. Speaking about the motives for the decision, Professor Zhurkin pointed out that it was dictated among other things by Washington's desire to distract public attention from the struggle against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to obstruct the road toward negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Is the Soviet Union in a position to produce neutron weapons, and has it tested such weapons? asked a Western journalist. Answering the question, Professor Zhurkin said that already in 1978 the Soviet Union said that if the United States chose not to produce and deploy neutron weapons, the Soviet Union would not develop such weapons. The position of the Soviet Union on the matter has not changed. Moreover, the Soviet Union and a number of socialist countries submitted proposals to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva for the signing of an international convention banning the production of neutron weapons. As to the secret of the neutron bomb it has been known for many years already. That is why the Soviet Union is in a position to start the production of neutron weapons, if necessary.

More Semeyko, Zhurkin Remarks

LD261024 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A press conference has been held here in Moscow with the participation of Soviet public representatives. It aired Soviet reaction to the U.S. decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb.

A correspondent for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR remarked that the Reagan decision has sparked strong protests throughout the world and also in the Soviet Union. Is it the result of careful study or rather emotions? This question was answered by Lev Semeyko, a military expert for the United States and Canada Institute:

[Begin Semeyko recording in Russian fading into English translation] Naturally, this to a certain extent is an emotional issue. Emotions are involved because people do not want to die. The neutron bomb will undoubtedly enhance the danger of a nuclear war because in practical terms the President will find it easier to make a decision on putting the neutron bomb to use as a weapon having a limited radius of action compared with a nuclear weapon. This evokes protests. Personally, as a military expert, I see another reason for protests. The Americans say the new weapon has been designed to combat tanks. That is the reason, they say, for its ever coming into being. But this is not the reason. It is a mere pretext. The point is that Europe, the same Europe where the United States intends to use neutron charges in the first place, has some 49 types of antitank weapons deployed, their aggregate number being up to 300,000. These conventional weapons have a 90 percent probability of immobilizing tanks. They are enough to wipe out all tanks in the world, including the American tanks. So why the neutron weapon? To obtain military superiority? But the neutron bomb is not a secret. The Soviet Union, as it was on previous occasions, will not allow a head start on itself. What the production and deployment of the neutron weapon will lead to will be the lowering of the nuclear threshold. Attempts are being made to equate a neutron warhead with a conventional weapon which field officers could put to use without sanctions from top command. This is impermissible. [end recording]

Present at the news conference was also a noted Soviet scholar in American studies, Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute. A question was put to him what specific Soviet moves will be taken in case the United States does not cancel its decision. Will there be a Soviet neutron bomb in the short-term future? Professor Zhurkin:

[Begin recording in English] [Zhurkin] You know, it is really a difficult question which should be addressed not to me but to the Soviet Government. if you read carefully the TASS statement in connection with the neutron bomb, it was stated there -- I am not quoting exactly but I am saying what [words indistinct] -- that the Soviet Union will study carefully the situation and when necessary will take all appropriate measures to protect its national security and the national security of the Soviet allies and friends. It (?opens) many options and many possibilities and it seems to me that the major option is to stop the development and deployment of the neutron weapon and to include a treaty or an agreement or whatever it may be called which will prohibit the development of neutron weapons. At the same time, certainly the Soviet Union has left with itself a possibility for taking a decision when and if it is threatened, and when and if the balance -- the Soviet Union feels that the balance -- is changing also to develop the neutron weapon.

[Unidentified speaker] But (?Professor), how much of the concern of the Soviet Government is of military origin?

[Zhurkin] You know, it is strictly a concern connected with the military and other implications of the development of the neutron weapon. First of all, it is concerned that the nuclear threshold will be lowered down. It is an extremely -- (?and I mean) extremely -- important concern. Secondly, it is a concern that from our point of view a neutron weapon is a 100 percent offensive weapon and we do not accept an explanation that it is a defensive weapon. Then, [it is] extremely antihuman. Every weapon, especially a nuclear weapon, is antihuman weapon. No question here. But, as it was stressed today at the press conference, the neutron weapon has some characteristics which make it extremely, especially barbarous, especially inhuman weapon. These are the reasons why our public opinion is so strongly against the neutron decision of the United States.

[Unidentified speaker] But is the impact not also to perhaps drive a wedge of opinion between the United States and some of its allies in Europe?

[Zhurkin] You know, the United States themselves are doing it so effectively that Soviet Union does not need to do anything here. [end recording]

COMMENT ON FRG OFFICIAL, PUBLIC REACTION TO BOMB

DW251306 Moscow in German to Germany 1010 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Judging by the press reports, the past week was a week of the neturon bomb for the FRG. This subject was discussed by most press commentators and by leading politicians of the government coalition and the opposition parties. This revived interest in such a subject is understandable because if the Americans really decide to put their neutron bomb into action this will happen in the FRG. Indeed, who would honestly believe that the Pentagon would ask the father of the neutron bomb, Samuel Cohen, to bring up his child only to protect Alaska against Soviet tank units or Texas against Mexican mounted trops?

They surely had another theater of war in mind, the European theater as they would say within NATO today, because the major part of the U.S. Armed Forces is concentrated there.

But it is above all the FRG where most of the Lance missiles and superheavy howitzers are stockpiled for which the neutron warheads are intended. The London weekly THE NEW STATESMAN even mentions a silo for neutron warheads located near Dortmund. As for the Pentagon's soothing assurances that the neutron weapon will first be stockpiled in the United States, the New York TIMES with stunning sincerity termed them a sort of diplomatic trick. The paper adds: If the neutron weapon ever were to be put into action it will be only in the Federal Republic. This and dozens of other similar confessions are well enough known in the federal press office.

It is astonishing, therefore, how doggedly Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl every day repeats the old song like a hit before journalists time and again. Ruehl maintains that the neutron weapon is an American affair and that the Federal Government has nothing to do with it. You could think Ruehl does not live on the Rhine but on the moon. By the way, judging by reports on the forthcoming launch of the Columbia spaceship the Pentagon would have no objection to also taking neutron warheads into space.

But coming back to our sinful earth we see that Washington's neutron decision has also political consequences apart from the purely military consequences. I read extremely interesting reflections in this respect in AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE. An Augsburg colleague asks, sincerely worried, whether it is one of the political aims of Reagan's decision to thwart the negotiations on Eurostrategic arms in order to have a free hand to station Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. In my view this question, although only meant rhetorically, is fully justified. But I would go farther and draw the following conclusion: With the blunt announcement of its neutron decision the White House wants to prevent any disarmament negotiations.

Disarmament is absolutely out of the question. The U.S. newspapers are full of reports on the Pentagon's large-scale rearmament plan. MX intercontinental missile systems, new Trident missiles for submarines, new warheads for the Minuteman missiles, the new strategic bomber and even the laser weapon with its almost fantastic lethal ray--these are the weapons which, according to the New York TIMES, have but one aim. giving the United States superiority in nuclear weapons technology over the USSR and bulding an arsenal of nuclear arms for a limited and even total war.

So people on the other side of the Atlantic are already talking about all-out war. It is no unknown term, dear listeners, is it? Its effect is even more alarming and more fatal if we think of the recent incident near the Libyan border and especially of the prospect of the neutron warheads. Therefore, it is understandable for the federal citizens who want to have peace, as the Free Democratic Party federal manager said, to have sleepless nights. Of course, sleepless nights are not enough and the federal citizens are protesting very actively. The recent statement of the German trade union federation is a document which reveals great determination. It says that a further arms race does not make the military risk more predictable and that the only chance to make peace lastingly safe lies in the continuation of the detente policy.

The same thought is expressed somewhat differently, in a literary form, in the appeal of 150 European writers which was also signed by renowned FRG authors. They say that no limited war can be waged with nuclear arms, but the whole world will be destroyed.

But I would not tell the truth if I did not say that there are also other voices in the FRG. Kohl, for instance, attacks anyone who dares to say a word against the U.S. neutron weapon. In the view of Christian Social Union Chairman Strauss the neutron weapon should not only be available to the U.S. troops in the FRG but also to the bundeswehr and the other allied armed forces. Naturally all this is dished up as true Atlantic solidarity, as an instrument against anti-American tendencies. Well, we can understand that the responsible Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union people talk this way. They have always wanted to be the best students in the American class and even better Americans than the Americans themselves. But for government spokesman Ruehl to speak in favor of the American shield of deterrence even in the form of neutron weapons is very astounding, mildly speaking.

Federal Foreign Minister Genscher's statement that the Soviet Union could give signals of good will in the East-West dialogue is the limit--as if Moscow and not Washington blocked the road to a dialogue on the neutron warheads. As for the anti-American tendencies everywhere, they are the result of Washington's way of acting. In the case of the FRG it is in my view neither a pro nor an anti-American feeling but the threatened life interests of the federal citizens. I think the Federal Republic has every chance not only to say this frankly but also to try and defend its own interest.

PARITY, ARMS DECREASES NEEDED FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY

LD251704 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] During his meeting with the leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, President Brezhnev pointed out that in a nuclear age security cannot be ensured by just hoping that the arms race can be won. Igor Penchenko has this comment and he writes:

Security can be genuine and reliable only when it is based on an approximate military parity of the confronting forces and on the subsequent reduction in the level of their armaments. It would be logical first of all therefore to try to freeze the existing armament levels. As the next step, measures should be taken to prevent the appearance of new kinds of weapons, specifically nuclear weapons, and to block a new round of arms buildup. There is a need to work steadily towards talks over the arms limitation and arms control. This all fits in with the position that the Soviet Union adheres to.

The existing military parity, however, is not to the liking of the bellicose leaders of the present American administration. It stands in the way of their hegemonistic intentions on the world scene, their expansionist actions. This is why they sacrifice the parity principle in favor of a military superiority, hence the decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As the Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov pointed out, by now a relative parity in medium-range nuclear missiles has been established--about 1,000 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles from each side. In the event of the deployment of an additional 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, NATO's superiority in these systems will amount to more than 50 percent. The threat of a thermonuclear conflict will enhance considerably.

The appearance of the neutron bomb lowers the nuclear threshold still further. The bomb, which the White House has decided to develop and produce, is a variety of offensive nuclear arms of mass destruction. Its technical characteristics are such that it can be used by units carrying out tactical tasks. This increases considerably the possibility of its use compared to any other kind of nuclear weapons. The bomb could play the role of a fuse that would detonate a large-scale nuclear war.

The world public should not take for granted Washington's assurances that the bomb would be stored on the territory of the United States alone: Since the news about the bomb has been made public, it has also been made public that the American military are going to use it at any possible war theater: Europe has long been chosen as one. There is every reason to believe that the aim of the just-ended visit of American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to London was to get Britain's consent to the deployment of neutron arms on the British Isles. The Pentagon plans to equip the Rapid Deployment Force with these arms to carry out operations in the Middle East and other hotspots of the world. The Pentagon does not rule out the possibility to deploy and use the neutron bomb at bases in the Indian Ocean and in the Far East. This means that the neutron plague now threatens the entire world.

The NATO's decision on what it calls the Euromissiles and President Reagan's decision on the production of neutron arms poses a threat to international security. The two decisions are bound to slow down the relaxation process and worsen the international climate as a whole.

APN COMMENTATOR VIEWS NATO NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

AU251425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 81 p 6

[Interview given to RUDE PRAVO by APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "Truth and Lies About Medium-Range Nuclear Missiles"--place and date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What is the true picture concerning medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

Answer: The truth is that the 1,000 units of nuclear arms carriers in Europe (which include American forward-based devices aimed against the Soviet Union and the medium-range nuclear devices of the United States' West European partners in NATO) are faced on the Soviet side by the SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles and medium-range bombers, the total number of which does not exceed the number of medium-range carriers that are at NATO's disposal.

It must be clear to every impartial person that it is correct to compare only NATO's and the Soviet Union's absolute medium-range nuclear potentials and not individual types of those devices. This is exactly the parity of medium-range nuclear potentials in Europe that Soviet representatives speak about. Some time ago this was also noted by West German Chancellor H. Schmidt, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and other officials. It is utterly incomprehensible why the word balance is suddenly replaced in the present statements of some of those representatives by words such as imbalance, Soviet preponderance and so forth.

Question: What is the overall potential of American immediate deployment devices in Europe? What share in the overall nuclear potential is made up by the U.S. allies' medium-range nuclear devices?

Answer: I have already mentioned that NATO's overall nuclear potential of medium-range devices in Europe amounts to roughly 1,000 carrier units. American forward-based devices account for more than 700 units, that is 70 percent, with the remaining 300 units (including 160 land-based and sea-based missiles) falling on U.S. allies--the West German [as published] members of the nuclear club, England and France.

The U.S. forward-based devices include American aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons that are stationed on air bases in a number of West European countries (F-3, F-4); medium-range dual-purpose bombers (FB-3); and aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons that are stationed on board American aircraft carriers (A-6, A-7).

The device of the West European allies of the United States comprise land-based medium-range ballistic missiles, missile-equipped submarines and bombers. All these devices, both American and those of U.S. allies, have a range of 1,000-4,500 km and therefore pose a realistic threat to USSR territory.

It must also be stressed that the aforementioned weapons have already been modernized several times and are being constantly perfected. Great Britain, for instance, the basis of whose strategic forces is made up by atomic submarines (four on the whole) equipped with missiles and the Volcano strategic bombers, installs in all its submarines--instead of the Polaris A-3-T missiles--the improved Polaris A-3TK missiles with a new warhead. A single modernized Polaris missile is capable of simultaneously reaching several targets in an area of 18,000 square km.

It is envisaged that the newly produced British missile-equipped submarines (the production of four or five of them is being planned) will be equipped with American Trident missiles. According to data published by THE GUARDIAN, M. Thatcher's government intends to acquire for its missile-equipped submarines, on the basis of an agreement concluded with the United States, at least 100 Trident-1 missiles worth around 1 billion pounds. As declared by former British Defense Secretary F. Pym, each missile carried by the new atomic submarines will carry 8 nuclear warheads of 100 kg each.

This makes it possible, according to estimates of Western military experts, to reach with a single missile an entire complex of targets in an area of 72,000 square km. Each submarine will be capable of destroying 128 targets at a distance of about 8,000 km, whereas all existing 4 English atomic submarines can carry out a nuclear attack on only 64 area [plosny] targets.

It can be assumed that by modernizing the existing and planning new sea-based nuclear missile systems, the present British Conservat ve government is primarily trying to exert pressure on the Soviet Union. It was obviously no accident that the British paper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote that the Trident-1 missiles, which can carry 8 warheads, will be aimed against the largest Soviet cities.

In France, the sea-based ballistic missiles equipped with the M-20 single warheads will be replaced by the new M-4 missiles, whose warhead is equipped with 7 combat payloads. According to plans, all French missile-equipped submarines will be furnished with those missiles (the sixth French submarine of the inflexible system is currently under construction and a decision has already been adopted to build a seventh submarine).

SOVIET DISARMAMENT DELEGATE ON 1981 SESSION

LD242002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Interview by correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy with Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Committee--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Israelyan] In effect, as in previous years, at the talks in Geneva this year there were two political lines: on one hand, the line of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, consistently urging disarmament and on the other hand, the line of the United States and the other NATO partners, hindering in every way the achievement of real advances in the matter of (?curbing) the arms race. (?It must be said) that this year the Soviet delegation was particularly well equipped. I have in mind the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and our other official documents concerning disarmament and the strengthening of peace. The congress' materials, in their various aspects, were widely used by the delegation in speeches in the committee itself and its ancillary organs.

[Question] Viktor Levonovich, what is the most characteristic episode in the work of the committee that you remember?

[Answer] There were quite a few interesting and characteristic episodes during the almost 6 months of the committee's work. At a plenary session of the committee on 7 August, a representative of the Mongolian People's Republic proposed a minute of silence to honor the memory of the victims of the first atomic bombing. Here I should like to recall another event of the same day: On 7 August this year, as is known, President Reagan--on the very memorial day for the victims of Hiroshima--took the decision to begin full-scale production of neutron weapons. The socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, proposed the immediate and urgent creation of a working group to draft an international convention banning the production, development, deployment and use of neutron weapons. This proposal produced a broad positive reaction.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CRIMEA TALKS, BOMB, SIDRA INCIDENT

PM261110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 4

[Valentin Sharov's "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Following the Path of Peace

Two trends can be clearly traced in international politics. On the one hand, there is the course of curbing the arms race, consolidating peace and detente and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom. On the other hand, there is the course of whipping up tension, militarization, unceremonious interference in other peoples' affairs and suppression of the liberation struggle. This has again been convincingly confirmed by the events of recent days.

The socialist community countries bear aloft the banner of peace. Universal attention is focused on the results of the Crimea meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of fraternal parties and states. These meetings are of great significance for strengthening the socialist countries' unity and cohesion, developing economic cooperation and coordinating foreign policy activity.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as is clear from the document published today, has fully and wholly approved Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's activity and the results of his talks and has expressed gratitude to the leaders of fraternal parties and countries who took part in the Crimea meetings. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo notes that in strengthening both bilateral and multilateral relations with each other and improving the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the socialist countries are firmly following the path of peace and creation.

The results of the visit to the USSR by Polish leaders S. Kania and W. Jaruzelski were discussed by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on 19 August. The report on the session notes that the talks in the Crimea were an important event in Polish-Soviet relations and confirmed the indestructible friendship between the parties and peoples.

Last week the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee examined the results of the Crimea meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu. The Political Executive Committee came to the conclusion that the meeting was an important new element in the fruitful development of Romanian-Soviet relations along an ascending line and a weighty contribution to the expansion of cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, to socialist and communist building in Romania and the USSR and to the common cause of socialism, progress and peace.

The results of the friendly meeting in the Crimea between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal were approved by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo.

It must be the common concern of all states to maintain a healthy political climate in the world. In this connection keen attention should be paid to the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic, which has proposed the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. The need for this is substantiated and developed in detail in the message from Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, published in the Soviet press on 20 August. The USSR supports the fraternal country's proposal.

In recent days the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward further developing cooperation with the liberated countries and strengthening the natural alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement has manifested itself once again. A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities foreign affairs commissions examined the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our country and the People's Republic of the Congo, signed in Moscow on 13 May this year. This document, as the session noted, consolidates the existing relations of friendship between the two states, opens up broad prospects for their further deepening and improvement, helps increase the international weight of young independent Africa and constitutes a real contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. The foreign affairs commissions unanimously recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the treaty.

Against Militarism

A special feature of these August days has been the powerful upsurge in the peoples' struggle against the U.S. militarist course. It has been 2 weeks since President Reagan, with a stroke of the pen, started up the conveyor belt to produce neutron weapons. This gave rise to a wave of protests everywhere. The movement against neutron death is involving more and more of the masses every day. New strata of the population are joining in.

Rallies and demonstrations by many thousands of people have swept through the cities of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Panama....The demonstrators carry banners reading "No to the Neutron Bomb!" and "No to the New American Missiles in Europe!" together next to each other. The struggle against NATO's plans for the "missilization" of Western Europe is merging with the movement against the neutron bomb. The voice of public organizations uniting millions of people and expressing their will is becoming increasingly loud.

The U.S. administration s dangerous step has been criticized by official representatives of a number of countries--Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Austria, India, Mexico, Mozambique and others Many sober-minded Western politicians are expressing profound concern over Washington's action. A few days ago in an interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Norwegian Prime Minister H. Brundtland said about neutron weapons: "We are against production and against deployment." Such trends and sentiments are strengthening in the West.

Condemnation of the U.S. administration's decision was voiced the other day at the latest session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva. On 18 August the socialist countries' delegations put forward a proposal on immediately commencing discussion in the committee of the question of elaborating an international convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons.

The voice of the world's communists, who march in the vanguard in the struggle for peace, is mighty today. As for the Soviet Union, its stance is clearly formulated in the well-known TASS statement on President Reagan's decision. "Reason indicates," it says, "that it is necessary to resolutely counterpose to the stockpiling of more and more new means of waging war the alternative of the limitation, reduction and ultimate elimination of arms, including nuclear arms."

The rise of the mass antiwar movement prompts militarist circles to spur on their propaganda apparatus. The "heavy artillery"--senior U.S. administration officials--has been brought up to defend the neutron monster. Statements in support of the neutron weapon have recently been made by Vice President G. Bush, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, Secretary of State A. Haig, presidential National Security Adviser R. Allen, head of the U.S. delegation at the arms control and disarmament talks E. Rowney and others. The statements are essentially an attempt to whitewash the barbaric means of mass destruction and to pacify the anxious and indignant public in West European countries, for which, as it happens, the neutron weapon is "custom-made."

Strange as it may seem, even against this sinister background some figures in West European states are shortsightedly plugging the dangerous course of the arms race. Two days ago one Viennese newspaper published an interview with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. "If we want to prevent a war through deterrence," Lord Carrington believes, "then this should be done properly. The neutron bomb is very important to NATO as a deterrent." It is the Soviet Union they are trying to deter, of course. For the sake of this futile exercise they are prepared to install nuclear powder kegs in their own countries.

Look how far people go for the sake of "Atlantic solidarity"! In a lengthy interview for the Deutschlandfunk radio station FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher tried to justify the actions of the U.S. administration and the NATO countries in general, painting a picture which, to put it mildly, does not agree with the accepted facts. According to Genscher it is apparently the West and above all the United States which are "seeking dialogue with the Soviet Union," whereas the USSR is not showing any "sign of good will." That is the limit! It is a complete misrepresentation of the facts. The Soviet Union does not have to be persuaded to sit down at the negotiating table.

But Washington's "willingness" is mentioned more often and more loudly in Bonn that in the United States itself. It is no secret why: The United States is thinking not so much about talks as about deploying nuclear missiles and neutron bombs in the FRG. It is incredible to see the way some Western figures treat the facts so frivolously sometimes.

As L.I. Brezhnev's recent appeal to the readers of the anniversary issue of the magazine SOVIET LIFE notes, "There is a greater need than ever before for dialogue. As for the Soviet side, it invariably displays good will toward the solution of all complex problems and disputes by peaceful means, at the negotiating table." This is the Soviet Union's principled line. It applies equally to the USSR's contacts with the United States and to our ties with other Western countries.

Unfortunately, the United States continues to pursue the course of the unbridled arms race and the destabilization of the world situation. The events of recent days provide further evidence of the administration's feverish haste when it comes to implementing new militarist plans. R. Reagan even interrupted his vacation to hold a U.S. National Security Council meeting in Los Angeles. It discussed the program for building up U.S. strategic arms, which will cost $200-220 billion over the next 5 years.

While increasing its military might the United States is behaving more and more aggressively toward countries which refuse to live under U.S. monopolies' diktat. The world public saw the sea and air landing at the base in Guantanamo--on Cuban territory which the United States has held illegally since 1903--as a brazen provocation against the Republic of Cuba.

Last week there appeared yet another seat of tension--in the Mediterranean--for which the U.S. military is to blame. As has already been reported, on 19 August, U.S. fighters from the aircraft carrier Nimitz attacked two Libyan patrol aircraft off the Libyan coast. The facts indicate that the incident was a premeditated provocation. For some months Washington has been conducting a campaign of blackmail and intimidation against Libya. The other day the U.S. 6th Fleet staged maneuvers off the Libyan coast. Then came the missile salvo.... Senator B. Johnston said with enviable candor: "We sent the fleet there to provoke an incident and we provoked one."

In what way has Libya "wronged" the United States so? By its independent foreign policy course and active struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the Camp David separate deal concluded by the United States, Israel and Egypt. The provocation in the Gulf of Sidra is a further reminder that U.S. imperialism is the bitter enemy of peoples who have chosen the path of freedom and independence.

PRAVDA CITES POST ON HAIG, WEINBERGER INFIGHTING

PM251535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Bitter Rivalry"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Aug--The Washington POST wirtes of the infighting in the camp of U.S. President R. Reagan's closest colleagues. In particular, it notes that the rivalry between U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is becoming particularly bitter.

The two men wage real battles on any issue, the Washignton POST writes.

The defense secretary came to the Pentagon with experience in working as a lawyer and businessman. He knows little about international affairs. There is a widespread impression, the newspaper stresses, that Weinberger wants to become secretary of state.

Haig, according to the Washington POST, feels extremely constrained in front of the public and is inclined to use special military jargon. His strategic ideas are no different from those which dominated American foreign policy in the postwar period. Nonetheless the idea of becoming U.S. president has taken a firm hold on him.

There is really no limit to the bureaucratic means of waging the "war" between Haig and Weinberger, the newspaper notes. The White House sometimes participates in this fighting as the main instigator of the quarrels. Thus E. Meese, the President's chief adviser on political questions, sets Weinberger onto Haig when he wants to inflict a defeat on the latter. When Meese wants the defense secretary to taste the bitterness of defeat, he sets Haig onto Weinberger.

HAIG MEETS WITH PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI

LD221650 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Aug, TASS--An official meeting was held in the U.S. capital between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. In the course of the talks, the AP agency said, were discussed questions pertaining to the granting of U.S. military and economic aid to Islamabad. After the meeting the Pakistani minister said that it had been "highly fruitful."

As is known the Reagan administration has committed itself to give Pakistan military and economic aid worth more than 3,000 million dollars within the next five years. A greater part of it will be spent to finance arms supplies. Political observers link Washington's "generosity" in the first place with the role, which it assigns the Ziaul Haq regime in the continuing undeclared war of the USA against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It is generally known that the Pakistani territory has been actually turned into a transshipment point for the supply of U.S. and other foreign weapons to Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs, which launch attacks against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory.

At the same time the U.S. administration regards Pakistan to be its military base in the area of South and south-west Asia. Thus, in particular, the Pentagon intends to use the Pakistani military bases for the lifting of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, which is designed for armed interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

SECRETARY LEHMAN CITED ON U.S. NAVAL STRENGTH

LD201036 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Aug TASS--The Reagan administration is fully resolved to attain irrefutable superiority on the seas and oceans by the end of the current decade, United States Secretary of the Navy John Lehman boasted on Wednesday, speaking in the National Press Club. This will enable the United States to guarantee access to vital regions of the world, he added. In other words, this expresses the intention of the United States imperialism to commit armed aggressions abroad, to suppress national liberation movements and to impose upon peoples puppet regimes subservient to Washington with the object of freely plundering mankind and the natural resources of whole countries and continents. He emphasized that the program of unprecedented buildup of the naval might of the United States, now being affected by the Pentagon, is aimed at attaining such 'superiority'.

The secretary of the Navy emphasized that fulfillment of the program called for a further increase in the United States record military budget by at least seven percent annually, taking into account the inflation rate. It is significant that precisely such a figure for the increase of military expenditures has been recommended by the Pentagon to the White House where the draft federal budget for the 1983 fiscal year is now being worked out.

Lehman did not conceal that the record military appropriations would be a gold rain for the military industrial complex. He admitted that military corporations often made a net profit of 25-32 or more percent from military orders.

U.S. 'STEALTH' BOMBER PROGRAM DEBATE DISCUSSED

PM211218 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 15 August publishes on page 3 a 1,400-word article by A. Mozgovoy, headlined "Chasing Shadows with the 'Invisible' Plane," answering a reader's letter asking about the U.S. development of the 'invisible' bomber. Mozgovoy outlines the history of the U.S. Stealth program for aircraft "capable of overcoming existing air defense systems unobserved." The article dwells mainly on U.S. arguments over the release of the "secret" information and on assessments by U.S. figures of the aircraft's potential and its chances of being developed.

REAGAN'S PROPOSED ARMS EXPORT DIRECTIVE CRITICIZED

PM191107 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 August in its morning edition publishes on page 5 a 1,7000-word Washington report from correspondent M. Sturua headlined "Trademarked 'Made in USA.'" Sturua discusses President Reagan's directive on the arms trade, which is to replace Carter's "Directive 13," and also examines the earlier directive, quoting figures for U.S. arms exports while it was in force. The new directive, he states, "still more strongly disrupts the fabric of international law and order." He notes the "enthusiasm" of the U.S. military-industrial complex for the new policy, which gives them "complete carte blanche," and outlines planned U.S. arms deliveries to such countries as Pakistan, Egypt, Israel and the PRC. "In a word," he concludes, "when the 'good guys' from Washington are rattling sabers and the 'good guys' from the military-industrial complex are selling them, nothing good will come of it for the cause of peace and international security. The trademark 'Made in USA' is the trademark of war."

PRC ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

LD260912 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, TASS--"Beijing's policy is becoming ever more dangerous to the cause of peace and socialism", states the magazine KOMMUNIST of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Beijing wants to infiltrate the international communist movement, so to say, through the back door in pursuance of its purely pragmatic, national-chauvinistic and pro-imperialist aims", the signed article declares. "A study of the history of the CCP's relations with this movement shows that during the past twenty years the Chinese leadership has used various tactics to "Maoise" and undermine the positions of communist parties. But neither ideological attacks, nor all-out political confrontation and creation of pro-Maoist organisations in various countries have produced the desired results. So in the obtaining situation the Chinese leadership has decided to try to set various communist parties at loggerheads by using a selective approach to individual communist parties under the label of "normalising relations". This appears to be (?Beijing's) aim number one. To achieve it the Chinese leadership tries to speculate on the positions of some West European communist parties whose leadership is placing a special accent on the "national specifics" of struggle for socialism, on questions of independence, and has some distinctions as compared to other communist parties in approaching separate international problems".

"Secondly", KOMMUNIST continues, "in its desire to set some communist parties against other communist parties, first of all against the CPSU, the Beijing leadership is clearly trying to emasculate the internationalist content of the formers' struggle and to impose on them its own assessment of pressing questions of world development. Both on the eve and during Santiago Carrillo's visit the Beijing leaders naggingly preached the main slogans of their foreign policy doctrine. They call detente a 'bluff' and tirelessly urge the American hawks, the NATO generals and the Japanese militarists to form a 'united front' with China for struggle against the Soviet Union 'arrowhead against arrowhead'. In the process Beijing does not stop repeating the absurd thesis that 'the main threat of war emanates from the USSR', that 'the Soviet Union will pose a threat to China and the West in the future as well' and that the Soviet Union supposedly is harbouring plans of 'world domination'...

Thirdly, anti-Sovietism, the desire to isolate the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the international arena are both a cause and an aim of Beijing's new tactics. The Chinese leaders themselves give no cause to doubt that this is their intention.

Fourthly, by trying to establish contacts with communist parties the Chinese leadership would like to overcome the isolation in which China has found itself as a result of the Maoist policy, to restore its shattered image in the eyes of the world's left forces and the Chinese people itself since Beijing's reactionary actions in the international arena are being sternly criticised by broad sections of the progressive public..."

"Fifthly," KOMMUNIST writes further, "it should be remembered that the 'normalisation' of Beijing's relations with some communist parties in practical terms accords with the interests of U.S. imperialism and is being undertaken in the spirit of those principles of coordination of American-Chinese actions that impart a subversive nature to these actions and make them a threat to peace and international security. This tendency is confirmed sometimes by indirect and sometimes by direct pronouncements by Chinese and U.S. officials. Thus, the U.S. press has extensively discussed the role of the Sino-American alliance as a factor of struggle against the USSR, the socialist community and the revolutionary movement as a whole."

The special clarity with whichthe pro-imperialist features of Chinese policy manifest themselves especially in recent times is obvious not only to communists but also to everybody who is capable of a level-headed analysis of facts."

TASHKENT ASSAILS PRC 'HIGHWAYMAN POLICY' ON ASIA

GF250928 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 24 August carries an unattributed commentary, the title of which is indistinct. The radio alleges that PRC armed forces continue to violate Vietnam's border, resulting in deaths and extensive damage in towns and villages and adds: "Infiltrating Vietnam, the PRC armed forces are attacking villages, factories and other establishments. (?They are killing) the peaceful Vietnamese people."

Noting that the PRC stance on Vietnam is indicative of Beijing's hostile policy on the ASEAN countries, the radio claims that, while on the one hand, Beijing is engaged in hostile moves against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, on the other hand, it is trying to forge friendly relations with ASEAN on the basis of what it calls common goals and interests. The radio adds that PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to South Asian countries was aimed at convincing the latter not to cooperate with their counterparts in Indochina in order to strengthen peace and security in the region.

Reiterating that the PRC is engaged in promoting its military preparedness, the radio claims that India is among the targets of the PRC's military objectives. It quotes the INDIAN EXPRESS as stating the PRC missiles have been brought up to the frontline facing India and adds that "Beijing is also continuing its efforts to disrupt peace in another country--the DRA. Together with Washington, Beijing is endeavoring to organize and arm bands of robbers against the DRA. Beijing's policy on Asia--on the DRA in particular--is no different than that of Washington. Meanwhile, Asian countries are justified in expressing concern over Washington's decision to supply the PRC military with modern arms."

The radio concludes: "The highwayman policy of Beijing, which is being fully supported by the United States, is harming the effort made by the Asian people to [words indistinct] and to resolve differences in their bilateral relations with other countries on the basis of peaceful negotiations."

HANOI DISPATCH CRITICIZES PRC'S INDOCHINA ACTIONS

PM251557 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 18 August 1981 publishes on page 3 a 1,400-word Hanoi dispatch by TASS correspondent A. Mineyev entitled "Dangerous Hypocrisy: About Beijing's Aggressive Actions in Indochina." The dispatch refutes PRC claims that Vietnam and the USSR are to blame for the poor state of Sino-Vietnamese relations, maintaining that this is the result of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia. It then proceeds to chronicle the history of PRC aggression in Vietnam and Kampuchea and Beijing's support for subversive groups in Indochina. The article concludes by reiterating the USSR's desire to promote peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VLADIMIROV VIEWS CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD251006 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--The purpose of the sixth plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee was "to justify the present-day course, to substantiate the nationalistic line of the country's development, to whitewash Mao Zedong and to formalize his 'ideas' as guidelines for the party and the state," Oleg Vladimirov writes in his analysis of the June 1981 plenary meeting of the CCP Central Committee and Beijing's present day policy that is carried by the journal KOMMUNIST published by the CPSU Central Committee.

"The Western press has published a good deal of commentaries on the plenary meeting which alleged that its decisions 'put an end to 'the era of Mao Zedong' and ushered in 'the era of Deng Xiaoping'. "This is a hasty conclusion," the author points out. "Its fallacy consists in the fact that Deng Xiaoping is pictured as a progressive reformer contrasting with Mao Zedong. In reality Deng Xiaoping is a typical mouthpiece of the right-wing nationalist and proimperialist tendencies in Maoism which have emerged long ago and now become prevalent in the country's policy."

"The setbacks of the Maoist course in the economy and politics and the crisis phenomena in the country and the party compelled the participants in the plenary meeting to denounce many mistakes committed by Mao Zedong--his 'serious mistakes' rather than crimes", the author goes on to say. This criticism and forced self-criticism of the Beijing leadership confirm the correctness of the characteristic given by the Soviet communists to the Cultural Revolution as a counterrevolutionary antisocialist coup and to the 9th, 10th and 11th Congresses of the CCP as congresses actually subverting the prestige of the party and the cause of socialism in China. The Chinese leadership has been forced to a certain extent to admit a good deal of all this, although it remains on the Maoist positions and only tries to do a facelift on Maoism.

"The resolution on the problems of the CCP's history testifies to the correctness of the conclusions made by the Marxist-Leninist parties that the present Chinese leadership is unable to shake off Mao's legacy and to learn the lesson of the crisis and setbacks of Maoism. Moreover, being a vehicle of petty bourgeois and nationalistic views, it has made another attempt to reassert the updated and retouched 'ideas' of Mao Zedong as the official ideology of the party and the state."

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 25 August carries a report on the Oleg Vladimirov article in KOMMUNIST on the CCP Central Committee plenum. The TASS Russian version repeats the TASS English report and goes on to add the following:

["The author of the article in KOMMUNIST draws attention to articles which have appeared in the Chinese press dealing with the settlement of border problems with the USSR. 'The Chinese leadership,' he points out, 'is trying to present itself in a more acceptable manner to the West and the liberated countries as well as to its own people by representing matters in such a way as if China was not only improving relations with the United States but also with other states. Beijing is in need of this demagogy to underpin its efforts aimed at showing up its present policy as being one of peace.' Beijing's propaganda maneuvers are being taken up not only by the West but also by some opportunist circles. They maintain that such Chinese overtures are allegedly 'emitting a signal to the Soviet Union to have talks.' The PRC position vis-a-vis Vietnam is being interpreted similarly. However, these are false assertions: In actual fact no positive steps at all can be seen to be taken by China. The Soviet Union does not exclude the possibility of continuing talks and normalizing relations with China--this is in line with the 26th CPSU Congress. Our proposals in this respect remain in force. In Beijing, however, thinking runs not so much along the lines of improving relations with the Soviet Union as along creating still more obstructions and accumulating obstacles along this path in the form of various kinds of preliminary conditions and ultimatums addressed to our country."]

PRC RECORD ON NATIONALITIES POLICY ATTACKED

PM251617 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 3

[K. Yuryev Article: "Driven to Despair"]

[Text] "National relations (in China--K. Yu.) and the main trends in their development are now very good," Ulanhu, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, solemnly wrote in an article published quite recently in RENMIN RIBAO. "However, in some areas of national relations there are still quite a few questions which require urgent solution."

This is a typical example of Beijing-style geography. Hidden behind the vague formula are vast areas of Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi Zhuang and Ningxia Hui autonomous regions, which comprise 50-60 percent of China's total territory. Their indigenous population--55 nationalities--has literally been reduced to despair.

Take for example, Tibet, the "roof of the world." "A shortage of food and housing, excessive work, which even 80-year-olds must do, a complete lack of freedom of speech, the infringement of religious beliefs and the persecution of those who disagree with the sinicization policy--such is Tibetans' daily life"--this characterization of the situation in the "autonomous region" was given by one of its former inhabitants. Even (Losan Tsychen) representative of the Lhasa authorities, can only agree with him: "Poverty is Tibet's reality." The throngs of beggars on the steps of Buddhist temples or the unfortunate women compelled to given birth in the streets could serve as illustrations of his words.

Some 230 kg of foodstuffs are produced annually per capita in "roof of the world," which is 33 percent less than in China itself. Matters are even worse as regards industrial production. It has fallen from 87 yuans per capita in 1960 to 80 yuans in 1980. But for the country as a whole these indicators are 191 yuans and 470 yuans respectively. On the pretext of "inefficiency" many industrial enterprises will be closed altogether by the beginning of 1982.

Ulanhu did not specifically describe the state of affairs in the PRC's autonomcus regions, understandably, as this shows the Beijing leaders in a very poor light. Take the education sphere, for instance: the PRC's central and provincial press deliberately do not cite figures for higher educational establishment, technical college and vocational college construction. Moreover, some school premises are still occupied by army subunits.

Beijing's desire to legitimize the forcible reorganization of the autonomous region's territories is an insult to the national feelings of Tibetans, Kazakhs, Uigurs, Mongolians and Zhuangs. To this day--and Ulanhu failed to mention this, too--less than 50 percent of all the PRC's Tibetans live on the territory of Tibet proper, and Zhuangs make up only 33 percent of the population in their national region (the remainder are Chinese and other nationalities). The number of Han Chinese exceeds the number of Mongolians in Inner Mongolia by a ratio of nine to one.

A further manifestation of great-Han chauvinism is provided by the predatory destruction of the national regions' rich natural resources and the unwillingness to develop their economy. Extensive forested areas have disappeared in Tibet and northeast China, pastureland has disappeared in Inner Mongolia and fertile plow lands in Xinjiang. And all over the place the Chinese, continuing to prepare for war, are laying down lines of communications, setting up firing ranges and building airfields and missile launch sites. The autonomous regions are convenient military strategic bridgeheads for offensive operations against neighboring countries.

But why did Ulanhu nevertheless criticize certain aspects of the former nationalities policy and make definite advances to the indigenous population? It seems primarily because Beijing is beginning to be seriously alarmed at the reaction of various social strata of the "autonomous region" to the hegemonist, great-power directives of Mao Zedong's successors. The national minorities no longer want to tolerate their allotted fate as a "blank piece of paper on which any hieroglyphs may be written and any pictures drawn." Graphic confirmation of this is provided by the people's demonstrations which periodically sweep through the PRC's outlying national districts, particularly Tibet and Xinjiang. They have been cruelly suppressed by the army but, as practice shows it is becoming increasingly difficult to do this with each passing year.

China's leaders are apparently beginning to realize that because of the assimilation policy in the national regions, Beijing is sinking greatly in the estimation of the bourgeois states' public opinion. There are more than enough causes for such disquiet--you only have to cite the indignation of the Dalai Lama's representatives who recently visited Tibet. And yet hypocritical promises can be heard from the PRC capital to end the "gang of four's" policy in the sphere of relations between nationalities.

However, the process of the forcible settlement with Han Chinese of territories on which national minorities live continues to this day. Yet nearly 5 years have passed since the elimination of the "Four"--Mao's closest associates.

Ulanfu's article and other similar publications contain the most general talk of the "violation of the nationalities' cohesion and quality" and calls to "implement the policy of religious freedom." But no traces of a specific program are to be found in them. This is no coincidence. The essence of Beijing's nationalities policy remains unchanged. Its core remains a bellicose great-Han chauvinism. The Maoist leaders' aim is to preserve the national minorities' extremely low living standard. As before, the destinies of hundreds of thousands of people will be sacrificed to hegemonist policy.

RPP ON PRC'S PLANS TO EXPAND OPIUM PRODUCTION

OW230145 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Chinese authorities are planning to expand opium production and sell it illegally to other countries. It has been learned that the acreage sown to the opium poppy in the area of Southwest China bordering Burma has noticeably increased in accordance with the authorities' instructions.

It is reported that the authorities permit peasants in Yunnan Province's (Xishan) and other areas to plant the opium poppy on their private plots. Opium production is organized in Kunming, Nanning and other cities, and narcotics are shipped to black markets in the world through the Golden Triangle.

There are also drug addicts in China. According to reports from Guangzhou, the local police are taking emergency measures to ban drug usage in the south China city. AP reported this week that drug usage was practically eradicated after the establishment of the people's regime in China in 1949 but that now it is rampant again.

VINOGRADOV CRITICIZES JAPANESE 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

PM251620 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 3

[By international observer V. Vinogradov: "Military-Political Review": "Japan Gripped by Militarist Fever"]

[Excerpt] In their attempts to somehow justify the policy they are pursuing of stepping up militarist preparations and expanding the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, both Washington and Tokyo are citing the mythical "Soviet military threat." Unable to furnish any specific corroboration, all they can do is make wordy pronouncements or unsubstantiated claims, as for example, Admiral T. Yata, chairman of the Self-Defense Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, has done. Speaking in Tokyo, he declared that "regardless of the Soviet Union's intentions, it is the only country powerful enough to commit aggression against Japan."

Such outrageous statements are aimed at mounting an anti-Soviet campaign in the country and diverting the public's attention from the ruling circles' efforts to increase the country's military potential unduly. To this end official Tokyo is once again focusing attention on the so-called "northern territories" problem. It has already been announced that 9-10 September, Prime Minister Z. Suzuki is to tour the area near the Soviet south Kuril Islands, to which Japanese revanchists have utterly unsubstantiated claims. In an attempt to further inflame the population's militarist and nationalist mood, the Liberal Democratic Party declared 15 August "a day of remembrance for those slain in battle" and instituted a ritual visit by members of the government to the infamous Yasukuni Shrine where the souls of Japanese war criminals are said to repose. Incidentally, searching for soldiers still in hiding in Pacific Ocean jungles is also part of the nationalist campaign since these maniacs are feted as "servicemen who have done their duty to the nation right to the end."

But broad circles of the Japanese public are making no bones about their opposition to the policy currently being pursued by the country's ruling circles. "The ballyhoo about a 'Soviet threat,'" distinguished peace campaigner (D. Fujisawa) writes in the newspaper SHAKAT SHIMPO, "is nothing more than demagoguery. It is a fiction--the fruit of the joint endeavors by the advocates of a buildup of armed strength and the monopolies manufacturing the weapons." The newspaper MAINICHI stresses in turn that the United States is demanding that Tokyo build up its military potential, citing the "Soviet threat" as its reason for doing so. But it is time, the newspaper points out, that Japan surveyed world events from its own vantage point rather than content itself with the role of a U.S. stooge. This is sensible and realistic advice.

SOVIET-JAPANESE SEAWEED AGREEMENT SIGNED

OW260523 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] A new agreement on Japanese fishermen's seaweed gathering in Soviet territorial waters around Signalnyy Island was signed at the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry this morning. Reporter (Gushkov) gives the following report:

In compliance with the wishes of Hokkaido fishermen, the Soviet side has agreed to give them permission to collect tangle in the waters around Signalnyy Island. Under this agreement, 330 Japanese boats--the crew of each boat will not exceed 3--would be allowed to gather tangle from sunup to sundown until 30 September, beginning today.

The agreement also defines the range of the water zone in which the tangle gathering is permitted, waterways which Japan's fishing boats should use to enter the water zone and various other conditions for the tangle gathering activities.

It was when a Japan Socialist Party delegation led by Chairman Asukata and a CPSU delegation headed by Politburo member and Secretary Suslov met in Moscow in December 1978 that the two sides first concurred on seeking to conclude such an agreement in compliance with the wishes of the medium and small fishermen in Japan.

After the Japanese and Soviet delegations signed the new agreement today, First Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Kudryavtsev delivered the following address to participants of the talks.

[Begin Kudryavtsev recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] We are observing an important occasion today. It might be said that the road to this agreement has been too long. The negotiations lasted about 4 years. There have also been obstructive maneuvers from forces which do not want this agreement to be concluded.

However, all those difficulties are now things of the past and the spirit of goodneighborliness, mutual understanding, and cooperation--which should have intrinsically existed between us as neighbors--has prevailed. [end recording]

First Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Kudryavtsev also noted that Japan Fisheries Association Chairman Kamenaga, the late former Chairman of the Hokkaido Fisheries Association Kawabata, and the same association's incumbent chairman, Kobayashi, have played a great role in preparing for this agreement. He pointed out the particularly great efforts which have been exerted by Director of the Hokkaido Fisheries Association Kanazawa. He then added:

[Begin Kudryavtsev recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] I believe that Japanese fishermen, fishermen in Hokkaido in particular, would rightly assess the work of those people and their contributions to this important undertaking. This agreement marks a new step forward in promoting friendship and cooperation between fishermen in the Soviet Union and Japan and further between the peoples of the two countries. [end recording]

The chairman of the Hokkaido Fisheries Association then gave a speech. He thanked First Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Kudryavtsev and other Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry officials, who had participated in the negotiations, for their sincerity while drawing up the agreement. He called the agreement a great gift to fishermen in Japan.

FIRYUBIN HOLDS TALKS WITH AGHA SHAHI IN ISLAMABAD

LD251824 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Islamabad, 25 Aug, TASS--Consultations began here today between the Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi. The sides exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. Today Nikolay Firyubin was received by the President of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq.

TASS CARRIES DRA STATEMENT ON PROPOSAL FOR TALKS

WA251429 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS in English at 1030 GMT on 25 August carries "The Statement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," attributed to BAKHTAR, on the DRA's proposal for talks with Pakistan and Iran. The DRA statement was broadcast by Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto at 1530 GMT on 24 August and published on page C 1 of the Afghanistan section of the 25 August South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Ponomarev Commentary

LD251520 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 25 Aug 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "Initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--Striving for Peace and Good-neighborliness"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has put forward a new important foreign policy initiative--the statement of August 24, putting forward a broad package of constructive comprehensive proposals for settlement relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, and also political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as whole.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is developing and deepening a number of the known provisions of its program of establishing relations with neighbouring countries, and what is particularly important, includes into its program new elements, which reflect not only the interests of the Afghan side, but also the interests of those to whom these proposals are forwarded. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is not against the U.N. secretary general or his representative taking part in its negotiations with the Governments of Pakistan and Iran--be they bilateral or tripartite. Thus, the new, and we shall overtly say, the historical initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is assuming a comprehensive character, since it practically contains all the basic criteria and directions on the basis of which Afghanistan's relations with its neighbours should be built and developed. The place of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the system of a political settlement and security in the region has also been clearly defined.

Anybody, who is sincerely interested in preserving stability in a separate country, or the region as a whole, cannot but agree with the argument, profoundly democratic in its essence, put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that the main aim and the main content of a political settlement should be the guarantee of full and reliable termination of armed interference from outside into internal affairs of Afghanistan and creation of conditions under which such interference would be ruled out in the future. This provision is the pivot of the program of a peace, [as received] political settlement. It cannot be otherwise, since establishment of friendly good-neighborly relations presupposes, in the first place, the ruling out of any hostile activity against each other.

In the present day, historically obtaining situation a political settlement is certainly unthinkable without reliable international guarantees for those accords on termination and nonresumption of armed and other interference into Afghanistan's affairs, which would be reached between the sides. International guarantees, just as solution of all other issues affecting the interests of Afghanistan, should be most definitely elaborated with the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The statement expounds in a constructive way the stand concerning conditions and dates of the pull out of the limited Soviet military contingent, which is in Afghanistan at the request of its government in accordance with the Afghan-Soviet treaty and the U.N. Charter.

The statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan shows that the Afghan leadership, which holds a principled, and meanwhile flexible position, continues uninterruptedly the quest of decisions that would help strengthen peace, stabilize the situation and restore normal relations with its neighbours, which were interrupted not through the guilt of the Afghan side. The new initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will undoubtedly rivet very close attention to the world public, since these initiatives are the necessary firm foundation from which the construction of the edifice of peace and tranquility in the region should be started.

Lapin Commentary

LD251722 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has issued a statement in Kabul laying down its proposals for settling the situation involving the country. Commentary now by Valentin Lapin: The tension in the region continues to be high. The reason is the growing interference of the United States and China in the affairs of South and southwest Asian countries in order to bring them under their influence. Washington and Beijing are resorting to force in a bid to change the system established in Iran after the overthrow of the shah's regime and the system set up in Afghanistan after the April revolution of 1978. They have unleashed an unprecedentedly large-scale undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan and their springboards are the territory of neighboring nations, first of all Pakistan. It is from there that subversive and terrorist groups are being sent into Afghanistan.

The Afghan Government works consistently to normalize the situation in the region and improve relations with its neighbors. For this purpose it has again proposed talks to Iran and Pakistan and expressed readiness to conduct them both on a bilateral and trilateral basis. It has no objections to participation in the talks of a United Nations representative and it considers that a political settlement can be ensured by a full and reliable end to the armed and other kinds of foreign interference in the country's internal affairs. In other words, a settlement depends on a (?full stop) and nonresumption of the undeclared war and other hostile and subversive actions.

The Government of Afghanistan thinks it is necessary that the guarantors should include the Soviet Union and the United States. As the interference is stopped, the reasons will cease to exist which made the Afghan Government ask the Soviet Union to send in a limited contingent of its troops. The statement notes that as soon as such agreements are reached and carried out, the sooner the Soviet troops will be withdrawn.

Thewish of the Afghan people to safeguard their independence and their right to independent development is natural and legitimate and so is the point made by their government that whatever the form of the talks, there can be no discussion of questions related to the country's present system. [as heard]

The latest statement by the Afghan Government is yet another indication of its good will. It corresponds to the interest of nations of the region and to the interests of international peace and security.

AFGHAN MINISTER CITED ON SOVIET PEACE MOVES

LD251312 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Kabul, 25 Aug, TASS--The Afghan people are enthusiastically supporting the Soviet peace initiatives for easing international tension and averting the threat of nuclear war, Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in a TASS interview. He stressed the importance of the Soviet proposals for converting the Mediterranean from an area of military, political confrontation into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, and also for safeguarding security in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions. The Soviet peace initiatives, he emphasised, were highly valued in speeches by Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and by other Afghan leaders. "We believe that if these initiatives are seriously considered by the Western countries, nobody there could deny their importance for the cause of peace. In the West, however, they talk about the production of the neutron bomb and 'limited' nuclear wars. We are convinced," Dost emphasized "that the position of the USSR, aimed at a peaceful solution of international problems through a constructive dialogue, provides the only possibility of sparing mankind a nuclear catastrophe."

DRA IRRIGATION WORKERS ARRIVE IN TASHKENT

PM241628 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Guests From Afghanistan"]

[Text] A delegation of DRA irrigation workers headed by Raz Mohammad Paktin, DRA minister of water and power, has arrived in Tashkent. The Afghan guests will be acquainting themselves with Uzbekistan's largest irrigation installations and systems and will be visiting the irrigation industry's planning organizations and enterprises.

On 10 August the delegation membe s were received by I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

JEANE KIRKPATRICK HOLDS MEETINGS IN INDIA

LD252012 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Aug, TASS--The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, now touring a number of Asian countries as a personal envoy of President Reagan, was compelled to admit that "misunderstanding" stands between the United States and developing countries. She instructed leaders of Asian states to overcome this misunderstanding and then they would discover that their aims coincided.

Speaking at the New Delhi International Centre, Jeane Kirkpatrick put forward Washington's program of "overcoming the misunderstanding," in accordance with which sovereign Asian, African and Latin American states should renounce "three myths": They should stop thinking that the White House does not care for human rights and guarantee of democracy, that the United States does not want to promote the development of emergent nations and that the American administration approaches all problems from the position of hostility for the USSR.

She declared peremptorily that Washington was allegedly against tortures, arrests, imprisonment without trial and investigation and, moreover, it planned to support "democracy wherever possible." It is within the framework of these plans, isn't, [as received] that the United States is rendering massive military aid to the El Salvador junta which is waging war against Salvadoran people, that it is strengthening links with Honduras, South Korea, the Republic of South Africa and other reactionary and dictatorial regimes, the Indian press ironically notes.

Commenting on meetings that Reagan's envoy had with Indian leaders New Delhi newspapers emphasize that she failed to alleviate anti-American sentiments and iron out serious divergencies in the foreign policy sphere. As is reported by the HINDUSTAN TIMES, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked Jeane Kirkpatrick to convey to the U.S. President that the Indian Government felt profound anxiety over Washington's actions which imperil India's security and which whip up the arms race in the region.

USSR OFFICIALS ATTEND INDIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM250843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception 14 August to mark the 34th anniversary of India's independence.

The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public.

A delegation of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society and representatives of the public from a number of Indian states attended.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM211110 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33 on 14 August publishes on page 7 a 1,100-word interview by the magazine's Delhi correspondent S. Irodov with Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao under the headline "Narasimha Rao: A Reliable Channel." The interview, held on an unspecified date, is devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. Narasimha Rao gives his views on the treaty's significance for Soviet-Indian relations, outlines the development of these relations in the last 10 years, and notes the treaty's role in world affairs today.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 20-24 AUG

LD241242 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen was staying in the Soviet capital on August 20-24 on the way to the Syrian Arab Republic for an official visit.

THAI DEPUTY PREMIER LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD251516 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--A Thai delegation led by Praman Adireksan, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Council for the Development of Cooperatives, has arrived here today at the invitation of The Central Council of Consumer Cooperatives of the USSR. On the same day the delegation had a meeting with the Chairman of the Board of the Council Sergey Smirnov. During their week-long stay in the Soviet Union the members of the delegation will familiarise themselves with the experience of work of Soviet consumer cooperative and the achievements of Soviet agriculture. The guests will visit Leningrad and Uzbekistan (a constituent republic in Soviet Central Asia).

U.S. OFFICIALS' VISITS TO INDONESIA DRAW COMMENT

LD251700 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1822 GMT 17 Aug 81

[From the "Today in the World" program; presenter not identified]

[Excerpts] The peoples of two countries today mark their national holidays for independence day--the Gabonese Republic in Equatorial Africa and the Republic of Indonesia, in Southeast Asia.

As is known, Indonesia is one of the five members of the Association of States of Southeast Asia [ASEAN], which has proclaimed cooperation with all countries as its aim and has condemned the formation of blocs, fronts and military pacts. And now this is the path onto which the United States and China would like to divert Indonesia. It is not by chance that Washington's official representatives have, especially lately, become frequent visitors there. Republican Congressman Edward Derwinski had hardly left Jakarta before Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs Hayakawa arrived in the capital and in a few days U.S. Under Secretary of State Buckley will arrive. At the moment Buckley is on a visit to Thailand, where, incidentally, he had time to announce that he will try to get U.S. military supplies to that country increased.

From what the first two visitors to Indonesia have said, it is evident that their task was to disperse the alarm evoked in Indonesian ruling circles by the White House decision to give the Chinese Army access to offensive U.S. weapons and to step up the United States' political and diplomatic offensive in the region, which the Indonesian press has christened "Reagan's Asian Doctrine." It will be interesting to see what the third highly placed American visitor, James Buckley, will have to say. But it is hardly likely that he will be able, either, to disperse the deep-rooted suspicion regarding Washington's and Beijing's intentions in Southeast Asia.

BUCKLEY, HAYAKAWA VISITS TO THAILAND VIEWED

LD181532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 18 Aug (TASS)--New evidence of Washington's desire to wage war using other people and turn the armies of the Pentagon's partners into "cannon fodder" comes in the trip to Thailand by U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley.

Speaking in Bangkok to local journalists, he stated that he would advocate doubling military supplies to that country next year. These supplies, according to a statement by another American emissary recently visiting Bangkok, Senator S. Hayakawa, provide the United States with the possibility of "carrying out military actions in which American soldiers would not die."

To bring about that possibility the United States has already quadrupled militarist "aid" to Thailand recently, supplying it with tanks, fighters, artillery guns, missiles and instructing young Thai officers who, according to Hayakawa, "in 10 years' time will be governing the country."

RECENT LAOS BROADCASTING DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

PM250853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov "Laos Reportage": "Source of Confidence"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane--When (Chalon Vongsaman), director of Laos National Radio, holds a press conference, it is always interesting. His answers to the most unexpected questions are precise and clear. His speech is light and full of feeling. He feels confident at the microphone as though he had been a public speaker all his life and had always had a ready tongue, as it were. This is affected by (Chalon's) professional experience and great experience of life--as a communist, fighter, journalist and public figure.

Close ties have long been established with Soviet colleagues. Radio programs are exchanged and work experience shared. The construction of a new radio center will begin soon with Soviet experts' help. Construction of an Orbita space communications station which will enable Laos to considerably expand its broadcasting potential is nearing completion. A television communications test session was recently carried out on Orbita. The construction and assembly workers' happiness was great when they saw a picture of the Ostankind television center on the screen and heard the Soviet announcer's voice.

Orbita will make it possible to considerably expand the framework of broadcasting to the whole of Laos. But at present only seven of the country's provinces have radio stations broadcasting independently. In the far-flung regions there are local translating stations.

The difficulties still lie in the fact that programs must be prepared in several languages. The country is a multi-national one. There are tribes speaking only their own language, and they must not be left uninformed.

When speaking about the difficulties, (Chalon's) expression does not change. The expression is so confident and calm, the eyes alone begin to look off into space, the cigarette smoke swirls increasingly densely. Conducting us through the studios and radio stations, the director acquaints us with the programs being prepared. One of the most popular broadcasts is "New Life of Laos." It touches on problems of the economy and culture and the republic's relations with other countries.

"In recent years," (Chalon Vongsaman) says, "China's anti-Lao propaganda has intensified considerably. Beijing cannot calmly contemplate the changes in Laos. Chinese forces are gathering on our northern borders and saboteurs are being sent from China and Thailand. We are paying great attention to counterpropaganda and to unmasking the expansionists' sinister plans."

DRUZENKO REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH SITUATION

PM260954 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[By correspondent A. Druzenko: "Letter From Warsaw": "Poland Today"]

[Text] Poland is greeting the anniversary of the well-known events of August 1980 with a negative "balance" that has brought it face to face with a national catastrophe. The economy has been utterly disorganized and inflation is rising. There has been a sharp deterioration in the population's provision of foodstuffs and necessities (a ration card system has been introduced for their distribution), speculators are on the rampage and public order is being violated. Having set themselves the goal of stoking the "crisis furnace," the extremists from Solidarity are playing demagogically on [people's] sentiments and have recently launched, at full speed, the "protest machine" they have been setting up over the past year.

The "hunger marches" in various cities in which women and children are involved and during which provocative slogans are proclaimed; street demonstrations blocking the normal operation of urban transportation and disorganizing people's lives; the unrestrained and flagrant propaganda campaign aimed against the people's power and the PZPR's leading role in society and against socialism and Poland's international alliances, and, finally, the broad wave of so-called "warning" strikes, the losses from which run into billions of zlotys--such is the atmosphere of this August in Poland. Exhausted by the endless conflicts, chaos and anarchy, people are asking ever more frequently: Who needs this, what purpose is it serving, who is behind these actions which are aggravating the crisis? And ever more frequently--recent events give serious grounds for such thoughts--an increasing number of Poles are accusing the leaders of the Solidarity trade union association.

I refer deliberately to the extremists from the Solidarity leadership because, in analyzing the processes taking place in this heterogeneous [mnogoplanovyy] and contradictory movement, it is advisable to separate the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of its rank and file members--who want to see in Solidarity a trade union which resolves, under the conditions of socialist building, the tasks inherent in it--from the goals, strategy and tactics to which some of the trade union association's leaders adhere. Following the instructions of the counterrevolutionaries from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], they are clinging to the idea of seizing power and diverting the country from its course of socialist development.

Take for instance the Solidarity leaders' activity in the economic sphere. While making demands which look attractive to many people, the trade union association's leaders on each occasion deliberately "overlook" the consequences to which the satisfaction of their "popular" demands will inexorably lead. Let us recall the strikes held approximately a year ago under the slogan of a universal increase in wages. Even then it was clear that the implementation of these slogans on such a massive scale was a harbinger of inflation, a violation of the money-exchange balance and an aggravation of the situation on the internal market. Then, after a brief respite, there followed another "eruption" of strikes--this time on the pretext of the need to introduce work-free Saturdays. And it was this outwardly attractive demand which essentially led to the disorganization of economic life. Working time was cut back to a considerable extent, yet people's wages increased, which aggravated the inflationary processes still further.

Finally, the present wave of strikes caused by the sharp deterioration in the supply of foodstuffs to the population is of exactly the same nature inasmuch as it draws the economy into a sort of "vicious circle." It is clear to everyone that you cannot fill store shelves by halting production. Nonetheless, by cunningly manipulating sentiments and circulating rumors about the "famine witch" who has supposedly seized power in Poland the extremists from Solidarity have again resorted to the extreme means signified by the halting of production.

And what is the worth of the promises of the leaders of Rural Solidarity, a trade union association of individual peasants, to flood the country with food and agricultural raw material if it is registered by the authorities? The new trade union association in the countryside exists, yet the population's food supply situation is deteriorating. And not without the participation of Rural Solidarity, whose members are holding onto the food, hiking prices and creating a shortage.

It is not hard to see that the Solidarity leader's approach to the vital problems of economic life such as raising labor productivity, consolidating discipline in production, seeking out reserves and establishing a regime of thrift differs radically from the way in which they are viewed by the Solidarity grassroots and rank and file. There are many examples of instances where, together with the members of party organizations and sectorial trade unions, they are actively involved in resolving important food questions. But these initiatives from below, as they say, are meeting with no support in the trade union association's upper echelons. The extremist members of its leadership are gambling on the same course--not helping but hindering.

The Solidarity leaders are following the same course when they pursue their political life, although in this case they alter their tactics somewhat. While in the economy they support an atmosphere of destabilization with the aid of slogans and demands which look attractive to many people, it is not as simple to proclaim their political goals openly, thus revealing their hand completely. The Solidarity hawks cannot always be frank here. They are obliged to maneuver, since they realize that slogans which call directly for the dismantling of socialism in Poland will not be popular but, on the contrary, will meet with resolute opposition from the absolute majority of workers, working people and the entire Polish people. Hence a different tactic which can be described thus: "Words are one thing, deeds are another."

As is well known, the agreements signed last fall between government representatives and striking enterprises enshrined clauses proclaiming that the new trade union would operate on the basis of the Polish Constitution, that is, recognizing the sociopolitical system existing in the country, the PZPR's leading role in society and the unshakability of Poland's international alliances. The agreement also stressed that the trade unions which had emerged would not engage in political activity. The year which has elapsed since then has shown that the Solidarity leadership deviates constantly from these principles.

True, from time to time they claim that they have absolutely no desire to become a political party. But their actions say the opposite. In politics, it is well known, it is primarily not words but deeds which are important. For instance, one such action on the part of the Solidarity leaders was the publication of the trade union association's "policy document." Dictated by political ambitions, on the one hand it keeps quiet about the irrefutable fact that the PZPR plays the leading role in the development of the Polish socialist society and alleges on the other that Solidarity is the "guarantee" of all the changes the country needs. It is hard to understand, first, what such declarations have in common with trade union activity and, second, how to reconcile them with the principle enshrined in the trade union association's charter which proclaims that it operates on the basis of a constitution enshrining the PZPR's leading role.

The Solidarity leaders are waging a sharp struggle, involving the organization of strikes, under the slogan of the "Trade Union Association's Access to the Mass Media." Various legal and illegal publications engaging in propaganda which once again has nothing in common with trade union activity have appeared like mushrooms after the rain. Steeped from start to finish in political aspirations, and full of demagogic, provocative material, this propaganda is obviously aimed at the foundations of the socialist system, seeks to discredit the working class party and the people's power in the eyes of the public, casts doubt on the expediency of Poland's international alliances and is of an overtly counter-revolutionary and anti-Soviet nature.

It is characteristic that the recent wave of tension and the strikes and protest demonstrations organized by Solidarity are taking place under slogans in which economic demands are placed on a par with demands of a political nature. When columns of buses and trucks blocked the center of Warsaw for 3 days, banners proclaiming things like "We want to eat!" and "We demand access to television!" were set up alongside. What is this but the demagogic exploitation--for political purposes--of the supply difficulties and a dangerous playing with people's sentiments?

The further we get from the events of last August the clearer it becomes that the extremists from Solidarity are leading the situation first to the breakdown of the power existing in the country and then to the seizure of power. "The counterrevolution is using the extremist wing of Solidarity as its shock force by deceitfully involving the workers who have joined this trade union association in a criminal plot against the people's power," said the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee.

The same thing is confirmed by the extracts, published in the Polish press, from the verbatim report of the discussion at the session of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission held in late July in Gdansk. The declarations proclaimed there by several of the trade union association's leaders and its experts from KSS-KDR leave no doubt that it is precisely the question of power which concerns them most.

"All who plan," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote recently, "who dream of assuming power in Poland allegedly by lawful means but in fact, as practice shows, by plunging the country into absolute chaos and anarchy, are forgetting a few things: Poland will remain a socialist state for only as such can it exist and--after overcoming its difficulties--ensure for the people social, material and cultural progress; the Polish People's Republic will remain true to its alliance commitments with respect to the USSR and the other socialist countries; the PZPR can, with support from the politically mature detachments of the working class and all forces standing on the foundation of socialism, deal a resolute rebuff to the counterrevolutionaries' intentions. All the more so since an increasing number of plant collectives and workers at enterprises, institutes and institutions are not succumbing to the manipulations of the adventurists and firebrands who are pushing Poland toward national catastrophe."

The Polish press is now publishing numerous resolutions adopted within party and public organizations calling for the restoration of order in socioeconomic life and the pooling of efforts aimed at emerging from the crisis. Poland's working people are not alone in their desire to defend socialism. They can firmly rely on their loyal friends and allies who, like themselves, want to see fraternal Poland an inalienable part of the socialist community. This idea was forcefully reaffirmed in the communique on the recent meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kania and W. Jaruzelski.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOZCI CITED ON SOLIDARITY'S GOALS

PM251525 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 19 August publishes on page 9 under the headline "Tearing Away the Mask" a 900-word unattributed report on an article by N. Michta, rector of the PZPR Central Committee Higher School of Social Sciences, in the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The report notes that the article accuses "certain Solidarity leaders" of seeking "to use public dissatisfaction with the shortage of foodstuffs and the proposal to review prices to present themselves in the role of 'the people's saviors and deliverers' and to take power into their own hands." It criticizes in particular the "experts and advisers, particularly from KSS-KOR" [Social Self-Defense Committee] who are "seeking to turn Solidarity into a mass political movement whose aim is to win power." The report also quotes Michta as saying that "Poland will remain a socialist state" and that it "will remain loyal to its allied commitments toward the USSR and the other socialist states."

U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLISH AFFAIRS EXAMINED

AU251108 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by APN political commentator Vladimir Nakaryakov: "The Unconcealed Interference of the United States"]

[Text] From the moment it came to power, the Reagan administration has been showing a concern for Poland that is almost moving. The President himself has spoken in favor of granting Poland an "unlimited" amount of foodstuffs from the federal surplus assets, specifying that the channels of the Catholic Church are to be used for that purpose. The secretary of state seconded the President and declared that the United States is ready to grant Poland financial, economic and other aid--on the condition, however, that the reforms carried out in Poland turn out to be successful.

The statements by leading U.S. officials on aid for Poland are at least ambivalent and mendacious. It is not difficult to guess whom in Poland the Americans intend to help and what is hidden behind Haig's words about "other" types of aid.

One of the main causes of the profound crisis Poland is going through are Poland's debts in the capitalist countries. Bankers and revenue officers are carefully counting the credits and interest which Poland must pay back to 15 creditor nations and 460 private banks. Wall Street is playing the role of a fiscal policeman and demands even harsher conditions of repayment, even though Poland owes the United States far less than it owes other large Western countries and banks.

For many years Poland has been purposefully shackled with credit obligations, to make it dependent and to be able to dictate conditions to it. As early as 1965 Z. Brzezinski wrote: "In view of Eastern Europe's great interest in foreign capital, a flexible use of long-term U.S. credits can serve as an important means of achieving the goal."

During my recent stay in Poland I often heard Polish friends discuss this dependence, the financial trap in which Poland had ensnared itself. The Western firms that once delivered the technology and equipment for new plants in many cases ensured for themselves control over production, reserving for themselves deliveries of individual components, raw materials or additives. After the drop in foreign currency reserves, this resulted in a drop in the production of those products that required the purpose of components in hard currency.

Antisocialist groups in Poland, including extremists in the Solidarity trade union, are being secretly financed, without any conditions whatsoever. It is no accident that any assistance given to Poland is accompanied by political conditions and is usually linked either with Solidarity or with the church. In the present situation, the forces of imperialism attacking socialism in Poland are trying to play on the sentiments of the masses to achieve a psychological turnabout and bring them to antisocialist and anti-Soviet positions.

That is the aim of the subversive, disruptive propaganda constantly being fostered by the radio stations that are under the CIA's control. An extensive campaign of organization espionage and acts of sabotage is being conducted, next to direct calls for "putting an end to socialism."

An example of unconcealed interference in Polish affairs is the recent resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives, which is marked by the same tone as the broadcasts of the CIA-inspired radio stations. This subversive act of the U.S. Congress is aimed at directly fanning antisocialist forces in Poland and activating their antistate activity. This resolution was rightly assessed in Warsaw as a relapse into "cold war." Interference from the outside, an example of which is the [U.S.] Congress resolution, only makes it more difficult for Poles to find a way out of the crisis and pours oil on the fire, says a PAP commentary.

All the hypocritical U.S. statements about "aid for Poland," which have so far been mostly confined to ostentatiously advertised promises, are designed, among other things, to deceive millions of Americans (it must not be forgotten that 13 million American citizens are of Polish origin). They are to be brainwashed by the "centers" and "institutes" operating under the auspices of the CIA and engaged in hasty activity in the international and domestic political arenas.

On the one hand, they attack socialism in Poland and try to buy the Polish nation with litle presents like powdered milk and powdered eggs (about 800 grams of each per capita, which naturally cannot resolve any problem); on the other hand they try to encircle it with financial pressure aimed at preserving the crisis in Poland.

A PAP commentary rightly stated that the United States is interested in the Polish events "only to the degree to which they serve U.S. interests."

RCP POSITIVE APPRAISAL OF CRIMEA SUMMIT REPORTED

PM241530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report under general headline "A High Assessment": "RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Aug--The RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee has fully approved and given a high assessment of the results of the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu in the Crimea, stressing that it is an important new element in the fruitful development of Romanian-Soviet relations along an ascending line and a weighty contribution to the extension of multifaceted cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, to socialist and communist building in Romania and the Soviet Union and to the common cause of socialism, progress and peace.

The Political Executive Committee, a report published here notes, stresses that the new high-level Romanian-Soviet dialogue confirms--with the breadth of its subject matter, the significance of the questions discussed and the conclusions and accords reached--the determining role of meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu in the development and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and in defining the most important directions of cooperation between Romania and the USSR.

The Political Executive Committee placed a high value on the two party and state leaders' determination to extend and elevate still higher the relations between the RCP and the CPSU as the two countries' leading forces.

The report notes that the accords reached with respect to the development of cooperation and economic collaboration between the two countries through the exploitation of the existing potential and reserves ensure progress in collaboration between Romania and the USSR.

The Political Executive Committee stressed the significance of the exchange of opinions between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu on topical questions of international policy, as well as of the conclusions reached at the meeting. In this context it noted the need to counteract the deterioration in the international situation and to act in the interests of the renewal and continuation of the policy of peace, detente and cooperation, the resolution of contentious issues between states by peaceful means, the limitation and ending of the arms race--first and foremost the nuclear arms race--and the implementation of confidence-building measures and military detente measures. In this connection it was noted that the NATO decision on deploying new types of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe leads to a stepping up of the arms race, thus harming the cause of security.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATO 'COLD FIRE' EXERCISE NOTED

LD252253 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The NATO headquarters has announced that combined land and airforce exercises of six NATO armies will take place in West Germany between the 14th and 24th of next month. The exercise, codenamed "Cold Fire," is part of the large-scale "Autumn Forge-81" maneuvers that will take place on an extensive territory from the southern shores of Norway to the east of Turkey. Military observers say that NATO has been moving the sites of its maneuvers closer to the borders of the socialist countries in what is seen as a show of strength.

DRAFT PLAN FOR SPANISH ENTRY INTO NATO SCORED

LD251818 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Calvo-Sotelo government submitted to the Council of State the Government's draft plan relating to Spain joining NATO. This was announced by Secretary of State for Information Sr Aguirre. In this connection our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes: This decision is the Spanish Government's first step towards bringing the country into the North Atlantic bloc. Moreover, it is a step taken against the opinion of broad social sectors, of the opposition parties and of important trade unions, who are vigorously objecting to Spain's joining NATO. As is well known, the political and technical problems pertaining to the Atlanticization of Spain were dealt with at the May session of the NATO Council. The question was also aired during Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca's trip across the Atlantic. The Reagan administration gave it to be understood that Spain's application would be examined at next December's session of the NATO Council. The YA columnist Colchero points out that Washington is exerting direct pressure on Spain in an attempt to march it on the double into the Atlantic bloc. All the signs are that, yielding to these pressures, the Madrid government is prepared to go through the procedures for joining the Atlantic community.

Meanwhile, the United States is already bringing Spain into NATO's operations. Spain's Armed Forces are to take part for the first time in the major maneuvers called (?Ocean) Venture, which in the view of YA amount to a kind of examination prior to joining NATO.

In the words of Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Olart, NATO will safeguard Spain's security. One is to understand that this means against the peril from the East, which is often talked about by U.S. and NATO propaganda. But does such a peril really exist? Spanish statesmen have not said anything to this effect. So what is happening? Clearly, the United States is aiming to turn Spain into a gigantic Atlantic bloc aircraft carrier controling the entrance to the Mediterranean. The myth of the Soviet military threat serves as a screen for those who would like to turn Spain into a support base in the rear-guard of the Atlantic bloc, and to make use of the Spanish ports of Cadiz, La Coruna and El Ferrol for the rapid transfer of NATO troops along with their weapons and other war material, should a crisis situation for the bloc arise.

There is something else which is significant: As Admiral Train, commander of NATO troops in the Atlantic area, said in statements to the Portuguese press, the decision to build depots for stockpiling heavy weapons, including nuclear weapons, will be one exclusively for NATO commanders to take, not the governments of the countries in which they are to be stationed. So, the prospect is one of being turned into a support base for the Rapid Deployment Force which performs policing functions for Washington and of being turned into nuclear hostages of the Atlanticist strategists. One can hardly speak of "benefits" for Spain, as Defense Minister Oliart tries to do.

If one lays aside the NATO schematic binoculars and views the matter realistically, it can be said categorically that expanding NATO by Spain's addition will lead to an unbalancing of forces both in Europe and on a world scale and that it will spur the arms race, (?undermine) the process of detente and seriously jeopardize the socio-political transformations which have taken place in Spain itself. The country's foreign policy will come to depend on both the United States and NATO, which in itself represents a direct peril to the security of Spain. That is the opinion of many Spaniards. Broad social strata, opposition parties, large trade unions and numerous political and social organizations are demanding that all Spanish people should be given the opportunity to express their opinion on the question of Spain joining NATO. Whether or not Spain is to form a part of the Atlantic bloc should be decided in a national referendum. Article 92 of the Constitution says precisely that political decisions of special importance may be submitted to discussion, that is to a referendum. According to the Madrid paper EL PAIS the price could be tears for Spain, for it is a question of the security of the country and the fate of millions of Spaniards.

FRG BANKER HAILS GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PLAN

PM251228 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 3

[APN correspondent V. Milyutenko's interview with Deutsche Bank Board Chairman Wilhelm Christians: "The Best Way"]

[Excerpts] Cologne--An agreement on the terms for financing a major 11th 5-Year Plan project--the construction of the Yamal-West Europe gas pipeline--was signed in Dusseldorf 24 July by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank on the one hand and a consortium of West German firms on the other.

Here is what Deutsche Bank Board Chairman Dr Wilhelm Christians had to say about it to APN correspondent V. Milyutenko: We have taken a concrete step to get this pan-European project moving and, metaphorically speaking, to the starting line.

In this period of hard work and heated discussion in Dusseldorf, we have accumulated further experience and even a measure of knowhow. Whereas when the first contracts of this kind were concluded in the sixties both sides' representatives were like novices who had served 5-6 year apprenticeships, the drafting of the present contract bears the stamp of craftsmen.

The implementation of the new plan is of great importance to the FRG--a country with highly-developed industry but poor in energy sources. From past experience of its relations with the Soviet Union we know that it is a reliable partner. It has always shown a readiness to tackle common current problems jointly and on the basis of the international division of labor. The signing of the agreement in Dusseldorf is a graphic demonstration that the Soviet Union is geared toward truly stupendous deeds in the current 5-year plan.

The next session of the Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation is scheduled to take place in Moscow in September. The agenda will include a discussion of major new projects to be carried out in cooperation with one another. Among other promising spheres I would single out shelf drilling, coal gasification and oil production in the Caspian Sea.

I have visited your country at least 15 times and have always been astonished at how cheerfully Soviet people go about their work. The implementation of the new gas pipeline project will bring new regions alive and I would like to say to those who will soon start laying these steel lifelines: "Fare well, you pioneer builders of the new pipeline. May you be happy and successful in your creative labors!"

We were ultimately united at the negotiating table in Dusseldorf. Let us hope that this good start will continue in the same vein. Large projects of this kind are the best way to strengthen cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the peoples of our countries.

PROPOSED AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA CRITICIZED

LD251854 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] On 24 August, U.S. Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology James Buckley stated that the Reagan administration intends to ask the Congress to officially endorse the sale of five AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, together with the large arms consignment.

We would like to recall that President Reagans' initial decision on this deal caused a storm of anger from the Zionist lobby circles in the United States and also in Israel. They nearly accused the White House boss of wanting to disarm Isreal in the face of the hostile Arabs outside.

In an attempt to protect itself from such criticism this time, the Reagan administration prepared a complete system of excuses in the interest of the expected deal. Defending the deal, James Buckley said several times that it was of great importance to ensuring the important vital interests of the United States in that part of the world. He openly said that the AWACS aircraft could be used to repel danger threatening these interests, in the Gulf region in particular. It is also rather significant that Buckley said that in case the AWACS aircraft were sent to Saudi Arabia, they would be piloted and maintained by Americans. Here one must recall that the Israeli bomber which last June bombed Baghdad twice violated the Saudi airspace, but the U.S. AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia did not detect it either time. Who is to guarantee that the aircraft which are to be imported into Riyadh will not be used for covering up other Israeli actions against the Arab countries?

In order to completely set Israel's mind at rest, the U.S. State Department under secretary stressed that Washington would continue to honor all its commitments regarding Israel's security and would continue to ensure for Israel military superiority over the Arab states. This in fact means that Riyadh will not be able to use them in the struggle against the Israeli aggression.

Riyadh Seen as 'Policeman'

LD251753 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Aug, TASS--The Reagan administration has announced its intention to sell a large batch of modern U.S. manufactured weapons to Saudi Arabia according to a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State. An arms deal worth a total of 8.5 billion dollars provides among other things for the supply of five AWACS (air-borne warning and control system) planes, eight tanker planes, a big number of air-to-air missiles and other types of combat equipment. Apart from that, plans have been made to send an additional contingent of U.S. military and civilian "specialists" to Saudi Arabia, and to establish a number of new military installations in the country.

Representatives of the U.S. administration do not bother to conceal that Washington is motivated, in making this step, by sinister military and strategic plans in the oil-rich Middle East and the Persian Gulf. A high-ranking administration official made it plain at a closed briefing for journalists that the deal with Riyadh should be regarded in the context of the transformation of that country into a base for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force assembled by the Pentagon for armed interference in various regions of the world.

Commenting on the plans of the administration to supply weapons to Saudi Arabia, observers point out that they are aimed at finding a substitute for the former regime of the shah of Iran, by forcing Riyadh to assume the functions of a policeman guarding the "vital interests" of the United States in that region.

SAUDI REFUSAL TO INCREASE OIL PRICES ASSAILED

LD251922 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Andrey Korneyev commentary: "In the Wake of the Geneva OPEC Conference"]

[Text] The conference of the 13 OPEC member-states took place in Geneva in complicated circumstances. The OPEC countries' oil surplus in the international markets reached 2 or 3 million barrels a day. This meant that the price-fixing initiative began to slip away from the hands of the producing countries to the hands of the consuming countries. As a result, a number of OPEC members had to reduce their oil prices. The continuation of that trend constituted a threat to the vital interests of the oil-producing countries and made them an easy prey for oil monopolies.

Nigeria, which initiated the convening of the conference, and many other OPEC countries saw in the reduction of production and also in the application of a coordinated price policy among all OPEC member-states a way out from the regrettable situation. These issues temselves were discussed at the Geneva conference, which drafted an agreement which was approved by 12 OPEC member-states. This agreement could be summed up as fixing a unified basic price for oil at $35 per barrel instead of the current $32-38 and also at reducing the quality allowances from $5 to $3.5. Although this was harmful to the interests of a number of oil countries which are currently getting higher prices for their oil, it nevertheless consolidated to a large degree OPEC unity and enabled it to stand more firmly in the face of the intrigues of oil monopolies.

However, this decision did not materialize as the 13th OPEC member, which supplies nearly one-half of the OPEC oil to the world markets at the low price of $32 per barrel, refused to endorse the proposal of other members of the organization. Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani stated that his country would, as of September, reduce its oil production by 1 million barrels per day, but that it did not intend to increase its price. In other words it did not intend to honor the unified price which was proposed at the Geneva conference.

Observers attribute the Saudi position to two reasons. The economic reason can be summed up in that Saudi Arabia, which produces 10 million barrels a day, can to a larger degree stand the effect of bad international markets conditions in view of its small population compared with Nigeria, Indonesia and Algeria and even Iraq where the production level and the individual share of income are much less.

The political reason is the open pressure on Saudi Arabia by the United States. It was no mere coincidence that the U.S. Congress debate on the issue of arms shipments to Saudi Arabia, at the cost of $8.5 billion, including the AWACs aircraft, coincided with the beginning of the OPEC Geneva conference. Many OPEC member-states, however, expressed dissatisfaction with the Saudi attitude, which according to the Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries, Belkacem Nabi, favors the interests of the oil monopolies more than it does the interests of the OPEC members.

This is also indicated by the reaction in the West. AFP, reporting that OPEC states were unable to reach unanimous agreement at Geneva, said that the Western consumers could congratulate themselves. A number of reports say that as a result of the failure of the Geneva conference vast horizons have opened up anew for putting pressure on the Arab countries to force them to reduce prices further.

AL-QADHDHAFI HOLDS NEGOTIATIONS WITH AL-ASAD

LD252136 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus, 25 Aug, TASS--Official negotiations are under way here between General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th), President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad and the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi now on a visit to Damascus.

As is reported by the SANA news agency, the sides discussed the latest developments in the region, including the attack of American war planes on Libyan planes.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also had meetings with members of the Ba'th leadership.

LIBYAN PAPER PRAISES RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

LD252140 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug, TASS--The relations of friendship and cooperation between Libya and the Soviet Union are steadily strengthening and developing. These relations are based on the principles of equality and mutual respect of the sides, writes the Libyan newspaper AL-JAMAHIRIYAH.

The Soviet Union renders principled support to peoples of the whole world, fighting for freedom and independence, against international imperialism headed by the United States. The USSR does not demand any political concessions and does not seek to establish its rule. This principled policy of the Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, fundamentally differs from actions of the United States which seeks to enslave peoples and plunder natural resources of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SIDRA INCIDENT, VIEWS REACTION

Korionov on U.S. 'Hostility'

PM251407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 81 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Familiar 'Handwriting'"]

[Text] The news of the latest dangerous incident sped round the world: U.S. Navy fighters have carried out an attack on Libyan patrol planes. Perhaps the planes were approaching U.S. territory? No, the Libyan planes were close to Libya's shores and came under fire from the American fighters, which took off from the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz.

Why were American warships off the coast of Libya? The answer to this question reveals the mechanism which controls actions by the Pentagon military.

For a long time now the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which follows an independent foreign policy course, has been the target of Washington's undisguisedly hostile policy. In the spring of this year the U.S. State Department unilaterally informed Libya that it must close its diplomatic mission in Washington, explaining this unusual step in terms of..."Libya's unacceptable conduct." A campaign of blackmail and intimidation was unleashed against Libya and its leaders.

The other day NEWSWEEK announced that the U.S. Government would soon issue a "direct challenge" to Libya. Being more specific, the weekly wrote: On the instructions of President Reagan, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has ordered the 6th Fleet to hold maneuvers off the Libyan Coast. Thus there is no doubt that the gunboat policy was thought out and prepared beforehand. This is indicated quite clearly by the fact that the American 6th Fleet's maneuvers close to Libya's shores "happened" to coincide with maneuvers by As-Sadat's troops along the Libyan border.

All that has happened is very reminiscent of the familiar "handwriting" of the American military, whose actions have given rise to various conflicts in the past. Suffice it to recall just one episode, which happened in April this year near Kyushu Island, when the American submarine George Washington rammed the Japanese cargo ship Nissho Maru and slipped away, leaving the Japanese seamen at the mercy of fate in the raging seas.

Or take this fact. At the time when the planes were taking off from the Nimitz in order to roam threateningly near Libya, hundreds of other American aircraft and warships were making a provocative landing at Guantanamo base on Cuban territory.

We are looking at a single chain of actions by the U.S. military, which is sowing the seeds of provocations and conflicts in different parts of the globe.

The peoples demand an end to these intrigues, which are a danger to peace.

U.S. Sought Confrontation

PM260831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 5

[Roundup "based on reports from PRAVDA and TASS correspondents N. Kurdyumov and R. Moseyev for 21 August: "United States Threatens Libya"]

[Excerpt] Washington--During the U.S. military adventure in Vietnam, the then Democratic Senator Eugene McCarthy described U.S. foreign policy as a manifestation of "the arrogance of power." He wrote a book with the same title. [as published] You involuntarily recall this today because it is precisely a provocative, arrogant intoxication with power, a desire for muscle-flexing and a desire to intimidate a small country which are the basis of the U.S. ruling circles' provocative act against Libya, off whose shores Washington has ostentatiously organized maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet in recent days.

The deliberately provocative nature of the maneuvers undertaken by the Pentagon was obvious from the start. Characteristic and indicative in this respect is the evidence of NEWSWEEK, which noted recently that the Reagan administration conceived the maneuvers as "a direct challenge" to Libyan leader M. al-Qadhdhafi to "test his reaction."

In light of the shameless threats and pressure it is not surprising that many U.S. bourgeois observers expressed grave doubts over the story hastily put together by the Pentagon and the State Department claiming that two Libyan reconnaissance aircraft carried out "an unprovoked attack" on a group of U.S. Navy jet fighters which, allegedly in self-defense, responded by opening fire. "Can it be proved that the Libyans were the first to fire?" the Washington POST writes in an editorial.

No, the newspaper's observer, Don Oberdorfer concludes. What happened is the result of the U.S. ruling circles' deliberate policy, a policy of overt pressure on Libya.

From the very start the Reagan administration has steered a course toward confrontation with Libya. The group of people engaged in studying the "Libyan problem" were ordered to compile plans to intimidate Libya. Within the framework of these plans Libya was initially accused of "international terrorism and subversive activity" and it was later stated that the United States' "ultimate goal" was to secure a change in Libya's policy and to make it "acceptable" to Washington. On 5 May the United States demanded that the entire staff of the Libyan Embassy leave the country. At the same time U.S. diplomatic personnel were recalled from Tripoli. Americans in Libya, mainly linked with the work of oil companies, were recommended to leave the country. On 14 July the WALL STREET JOURNAL published an article quoting an unnamed U.S. official who stated that "the oil companies will have no further warnings. We are planning a policy of confrontation and we want Americans to leave irrespective of whether a coup is being prepared or not." Comment is unnecessary.

Beirut--The U.S. military's provocative actions against Libya have generated profound indignation and resolute protest in the Arab world. In their commentaries, the mass news media in Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries unanimously describe this act of tyranny as a gross violation of the elementary norms of international law.

In encroaching on the sovereignty of independent Libya, the statement by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat states, Washington has again demonstrated its hostile attitude not only toward that Arab country but toward all Arabs, issuing an overt challenge to them.

The central political council of Lebanon's national patriotic forces, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and other organizations have also sharply condemned U.S. imperialist policy in the Near East.

Arab, Ethiopian Reaction

PM261052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] 22 Aug (TASS)--The American military's provocative actions against Libya have aroused angry indignation and resolute protests in the Arab east and Africa.

An Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement notes that the U.S. actions could have the most dangerous consequences for international peace and security.

"The American planes' piratical attack on Libyan planes is a new aggressive act by the United States against the Arab states and is a serious threat to peace and tranquillity in the Mediterranean region," says a statement by the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, addressed a press conference in Addis Ababa 21 August. He stated that the maneuvers by the American 6th Fleet are an act of military aggression threatening peace.

Tripoli, 22 Aug--The Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Relations has decisively rejected and refused to accept a note of protest from the U.S. State Department in connection with the Libyan-American air incident. This U.S. protest, a statement by the People's Bureau says, is groundless. There is no doubt that it was the United States which was the aggressor by making a piratical attack on the Libyan planes.

More Mideast Condemnation

PM261054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS reports under general headline "Resolute Condemnation of Terrorist Act"]

[Text] Havana, 23 Aug--In a message to F. Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, stressed that the U.S. 6th Fleet's military maneuvers in the Mediterranean are a component of the campaign of terror and acts of provocation which the United States is conducting. They are aimed at further aggravating the situation in the region and present a threat to international peace and security. The message notes that the U.S. Air Force attack on the Libyan aircraft is a real act of international terrorism committed in violation of all international laws and the most elementary moral principles.

Tripoli, 23 Aug--Anti-U.S. meetings and demonstrations are continuing in Libya and their participants are resolutely condemning the aggressive policy of the United States and its recent piratical attack on the aircraft of the Libyan Air Force and are stating their readiness to defend the gains of the Libyan revolution and rebuff all the plots of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

Libya's Peoples Bureau for Foreign Affairs has sent the OAU secretary general a memorandum stressing that the U.S. administration's aggressive course presents a serious danger to the interests, independence and security of sovereign states.

In a telegram to M. al-Qadhdhafi, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat has pointed out that the United States' provocative action is a component of the overall plan elaborated by the U.S. administration in conjunction with its accomplices and aimed against the region's progressive regimes and national liberation movement.

In a statement distributed here the Organization of Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries' Secretariat has pointed out that the U.S. administration is pursuing a policy of international terrorism and is flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of states it does not like by resorting to acts of overt aggression.

Tunis, 23 Aug--In an interview with the newspaper LA PRESSE DE TUNISIE, H. Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference organization, called the U.S. "muscle-flexing" policy extraordinarily dangerous, jeopardizing peace not only in the Near East but also throughout the world. He stressed that the Islamic Conference organization and the states belonging to this organization will never tolerate such a policy based on disregard for the norms of international law.

Soviet Solidarity Group Cable

PM261056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Solidarity With Libyan Jamahiriyah"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has issued a statement expressing the Soviet people's profound indignation at the American military's armed provocation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah--a sovereign Arab state and UN member.

The U.S. Air Force's piratical attack on Libyan aircraft on the approaches to Libya's shores, the document states, is a new manifestation of the policy of international terror and tyranny being pursued by the U.S. administration against the peoples of Arab and other developing countries.

The Soviet Solidarity Committee resolutely condemns the U.S. armed provocation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah as one more deliberate act of aggression by American imperialism with regard to the Arab peoples and as a serious threat to international peace and security.

The Soviet public urges the world's democratic forces to extend the campaign of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which is confidently traveling the path of strengthening national independence and social progress and consolidating patriotic anti-imperialist Arab forces. Soviet people are confident that no intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and their local accomplices will divert the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah from this path.

U.S. DECISION TO LIFT F-16 EMBARGO TO ISRAEL HIT

Glukhov on Decision

PM251607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov commentary: "Encouragement of Piracy Policy"]

[Text] Washington has officially announced the lifting of the "embargo" on deliveries of warplanes to Israel. As is known, it was introduced soon after Tel Aviv's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor located in the suburbs of Baghdad. This flagrant act of international piracy was carried out with military hardware supplied by the Pentagon.

Israel's actions once again shows to what dangerous consequences U.S. complicity with Israel is leading--as a result Tel Aviv's predatory appetites are growing and the framework of the aggression is expanding. The Israeli piracy provoked the angry condemnation of the Arab countries' peoples and the protests of the broad world public. Not only the direct participants in the terrorist acts but also those who supplied them with the arms have been pilloried.

In these conditions Washington preferred to dissociate itself from its Israeli partner and even announce the "embargo" on aircraft deliveries. Even at the time these steps were seen as a hypocritical farce calculated to avoid responsibility for the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East. The rapid review by Washington even of this fictitious decision which never had any practical significance supports the conclusion made. The game of "sanctions" against Israel has merely led to self-exposure on the part of the Washington hypocrites. Now the U.S. State Department says that the embargo has been lifted following "careful analysis." Oh yes? It is not difficult to see that Tel Aviv has not desisted one iota from its aggressive and expansionist course. The Israeli leaders continue to sabotage the attempts to find a just Near East settlement by rejecting its basic principles and refusing to leave all the occupied Arab lands and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Israeli military leadership is threatening Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries. Tel Aviv does not want to hear of any limitations on the use of American weapons and is saying so bluntly.

In the situation Washington's decision means an encouragement of the most dangerous and shameless adventurist tendencies in Israel's policy as manifested in the organization of the raid on Iraq. In its "careful analysis" the U.S. administration has clearly proceeded from the role which Tel Aviv plays in defending U.S. imperialism's hegemonist interests in the Near East, completely ignoring the interests of peace and security in this region.

BEGIN ARRIVES IN EGYPT FOR TALKS ON AUTONOMY

LD251954 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Correspondent Aleksander Surikov report]

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Begin today arrived in the Arab Republic of Egypt on an official two-day visit. One of the main aims of his trip is to discuss with President as-Sadat the possibility of resuming the talks on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" that is being rejected by Palestinian Arabs. These talks were disrupted more than a year ago when the sides failed to reach agreement on details of the plan that had already been approved by them as a whole.

Going by reports in the Israeli press, Begin now intends to suggest to As-Sadat a deal on terms that look outwardly different. The essence of this deal is that Israel proclaims the readiness to end the regime of direct military control over the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza sector and Egypt accepts in return the Israeli version of "Palestinian autonomy". This proposal was recommended to Begin by new Defence Minister Sharon.

The Israeli version remains essentially the same. Tel Aviv agrees to the creation only of such a body of "autonomy" that would be dependent on Israel, would have no right to issue laws and maintain independent relations with outside world, dispose of land and water resources and act in such spheres as defence and ensurance of security. Thus, "Sharon's plan" is nothing else but another political gimmick through the use of which it is sought to deceive the Palestinians by minor indulgences and to involve them in the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. At the same time, on advice from the USA, attempts are made to split the Palestinian liberation movement, to seek out in its ranks conciliatory elements capable of betrayal. Quite recently, a group of such quislings started operating in Cairo under the signboard o the Palestinian movement of national salvation.

Questions of bilateral Egyptian-Israeli relations will be touched upon at the meeting between As-Sadat and Begin in Alexandria. As general director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry Kimche stated, Begin will demand that the process of "normalization" between the two countries, especially the widening of ties in the sphere of trade and culture, should speed up. He will insist that Egypt should stop criticising Israel in the press. News agencies also report on a statement of another Israeli diplomat, chief of the Department of Egypt in the Foreign Ministry Kedar. He made a transparent hint that the implementation by Israel of the agreement on the withdrawal of its forces from the occupied part of the Sinai Peninsula will depend on the progress of "normalisation."

ANGOLA CLAIMS SOUTH AFRICANS VIOLATE BORDER

Troops Ordered To Report

LD260850 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 26 Aug, TASS--The Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola has cancelled all leaves of servicemen and ordered them to return to their units within 48 hours.

This extraordinary measure was taken because of the new act of aggression against Angola by the racist South African regime. Two mechanised columns of South African troops with the support of aviation have intruded into Angola and are advancing deep into its territory. Heavy fighting is underway between the aggressor and units of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA)

Protest to UN Filed

LD260920 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] New York, 26 Aug, TASS--President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has informed the United Nations that his country has again become a victim of military attack by Pretoria's racist forces. Angola's air space and territorial integrity have been violated. In his letter to the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim the Angolan president says that 45,000 South African troops and mercenaries are concentrated in Namibia on the border with Angola with the aim of occupying a part of the republic's territory.

This is a serious provocation that threatens peace and international security in the region, the Angolan president stresses. A dangerous situation has developed and it may lead to war with unpredictable consequences. As a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations Organisation the People's Republic of Angola may be compelled to resort to the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Eduardo dos Santos called on the United Nations secretary general to use every possibility at his disposal to put an end to acts of aggression against Angola and prevent the large-scale intrusion that is being prepared by the racist regime.

The letter has been circulated at the United Nations headquarters as an official document of the Security Council. In the past two years the attention of this highest United Nations body for the maintenance of peace and security has been drawn at least ten times to the racists' brazen armed actions against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. But everytime the United States and its NATO allies prevented the Security Council from adopting effective measures to make Pretoria abide by generally acceptable norms of international life. It is noted here that Pretoria's behavior has become even more menacing with the coming to power in the United States of the Reagan administration that openly patronises the racist regime.

ANNIVERSARY OF NAMIBIAN ARMED STRUGGLE NOTED

LD252358 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Tomorrow will be 15 years since the day when the Namibian people began their armed struggle for freedom and independence. On 26 August 1966 guerrilla units of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] delivered strikes at South African troop garrisons illegally occupying Namibian territory. Here is an analysis prepared by Aleksandr Belkin of our staff:

The guerrilla armies set up under SWAPO leadership have become an effective tool of the struggle waged by Namibians. As reported by the command of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the patriots are conducting regular assaults on the garrisons of the occupation army and engaging punitive units. The South African administration finds it ever more difficult to control the situation in Namibia's northern and northeastern parts because SWAPO skillfully combines armed operations with action by the urban proletariat and farm laborers.

A recent communique issued by the People's Liberation Army command says the South African racists have been compelled to admit that they are running against a stiffening resistance of the entire people. This was confirmed earlier this month by General Lloyd, in command of the South African forces in Namibia. Speaking to newsmen in Windhoek, he disclosed 75 effective armed actions by SWAPO since the beginning of this year. To retain their foothold in Namibia the racists have had to increase the numerical strength of their army ten-fold in the past decade. Pretoria has envoys all over the world trying to recruit hirelings for a special punitive battalion, Buffalo. Now aside from money, another lure is offered--citizenship and a stake in South-West Africa. As to citizenship, this has a direct bearing on the illegal and unilateral proclamation of that territory's independence planned by Pretoria.

As is known, the Republic of South Africa, backed by the West, is going ahead with establishing all apparatuses of power in Namibia, both the central apparatus and the local government bodies. Needless to say, genuine people's representatives, SWAPO members, are barred from taking part. Only white planters are appointed as well as those African chieftains who are in the South African employ. In point of fact, everything is ready for a hypocritical proclamation for all the world to hear announcing the birth of an independent South-West Africa, or in other words just a new name for the South African colony.

SWAPO comes out against this [word indistinct] which as developments prove has been endorsed by the leaders of major Western powers. The patriots are for a genuine liberation of their homeland from foreign presence, for the people's right to be the master of its destiny. The Botha government for that matter is out to destroy the People's Liberation Army and use arms to force independent African states, above all Angola, into relinquishing support for the Namibian patriots. All democratic forces on the globe side with SWAPO--the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the states of independent Africa. [sentence as heard]

The other day the United Nations Decolonization Committee reaffirmed the legality of the Namibian liberation struggle. A special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia has been scheduled for the 3d of next month. In view of this significant event, a mission of the OAU is to leave for a tour of Western countries. The aim of this tour is to reiterate the OAU's commitment to the UN plan on Namibia. It is this document that can serve as the only alternative for a Namibian settlement--that is, granting to the Namibian people genuine freedom and independence.

SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS USSR-CONGO TREATY

PM241551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 2

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation. Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions"]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin 19 August. They recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo, signed in Moscow 13 May 1981.

Summing up the discusssion, M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the discussion of the treaty by the foreign affairs commission makes it possible to draw the conclusion that the document accords fully with the Soviet and Congolese peoples' interests and reflects their mutual desire to further develop and deepen the friendly relations linking the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Congolese treaty is a vivid new manifestation of the consistent course of our party and state toward further developing the USSR's cooperation with the liberated countries and toward consolidating the natural alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement. The correctness of this Leninist course has been proved by the course of history. Our party will continue to implement it steadily.

The objectively common interests of the national liberation movement and world socialism are perceived increasingly widely by the peoples of young independent states. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted the considerable expansion of the Soviet Union's cooperation with states which have won liberation from colonial oppression.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Denis Sassou-Nguesso [president of the Congo] indicates the high level reached by relations between the Soviet Union and the Congo--relations based on mutual respect and trust. The commonality of the vital interests of our two countries' peoples and the CPSU's friendly cooperation with the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] serve as a firm basis for further strengthening Soviet-Congolese cooperation.

The conclusion of the treaty was preceded by nearly 20 years of development of ties along party and state lines and constant expansion of economic, scientific, technical, trade, military and cultural cooperation.

The choice made by the Congolese people in favor of a noncapitalist path of development and their difficult struggle to build a new society have from the outset met with complete understanding and support from the Soviet Union. Genuinely comradely, internationalist relations have become established between the CPSU and the PCT. The Soviet Union and the Congo cooperate closely in the international arena in the struggle for their common goals--peace, detente, disarmament and the peoples' national and social liberation. A concrete, substantial contribution to the cause of the Congo's accelerated socioeconomic and cultural development is made by the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance. In recent years dozens of joint projects have been implemented and a series of major production and sociocultural installtions have been constructed.

The treaty consolidates the existing relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Congo and opens up broad prospects for their further development on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The political significance of the treaty between the USSR and the Congo is not confined to their bilateral relations. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "the treaty will also be a factor helping to increase the international weight of young independent Africa in our complex, contradictory world." It is no accident that its conclusion was warnly welcomed by progressive forces on the African Continent and throughout the world.

The peace-loving, democratic and constructive nature of the Soviet Union's policy with respect to the developing countries, which has again found convincing expression in the Soviet-Congolese treaty, contrasts sharply with the aggressive, neocolonialist course of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, which seeks to reverse the course of progressive development not only in Africa but on other continents too. On the pretext of combating "international terrorism" an offensive is being launched against the national liberation movement, and above all against young states which have chosen a socialist orientation. To this end certain NATO countries are expanding their military presence in Africa, kindling territorial disputes and internal conflicts and taking steps to knock together exclusive military groupings on the continent under their own auspices.

In concluding the treaty on friendship and cooperation the Soviet Union and the Congo pledged to do everything possible to promote the strengthening of universal peace and security, the deepening of the process of the relaxation of tension and the cause of universal and complete disarmament including nuclear disarmament. These provisions of the treaty acquire particular significance in the present international situation, which has deteriorated seriously as a result of attempts by aggressive imperialist circles to find a way out of the deepening general crisis of capitalism by stepping up the arms race and whipping up international tension. The Soviet-Congolese treaty is a real contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and international security.

The treaty under our consideration is fully in accordance with the interests of all peoples and the aims and principles of the UN Charter. It is not directed against any third country.

The content of the Soviet-Congolese treaty accords fully with the provisions of the USSR Constitution and promotes the peace-loving Leninist course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, M.V. Zimyanin stated in conclusion. It is an important step toward the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties put forward at our party's 26th congress. Naturally, the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Congo was greeted with unanimous support from the public in both countries.

CPSU GREETS SENEGAL INDEPENDENCE, LABOR PARTY

PM251357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] To the Constituent Congress of the Party for Independence and Labor of Senegal:

The CPSU Central Committee sends the delegates of the Constituent Congress of the Party for Independence and Labor of Senegal friendly greetings and wishes for success in the work of the congress.

According to its program aims the Party for Independence and Labor of Senegal is called on to defend the ideals of national restoration and social progress and the vital interests of the Senegalese working class, the working peasantry and all genuine patriots of the country. We share your desire to strengthen the solidarity of the forces of socialism and national liberation in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, against war danger and the arms race and for the consolidation of peace and international security.

We wish the Party for Independence and Labor of Senegal successes in the organizational and ideological strengthening of its ranks on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and in rallying all the patriotic and democratic forces of the country.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

LONDON PAPER CITED ON AID TO SOMALI 'BANDITS'

LD260906 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] London, 26 Aug, TASS--Somalia's Government is using international aid, designed for its famine-stricken population, to build up its military potential, the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote recently.

Quoting representatives of international organisations, the newspaper exposes the mechanism of the Somalian authorities' machinations. Thus, according to THE GUARDIAN, foodstuffs and medicines, sent to Somalia's peaceful population, are carried off at night by armed men in trucks without number plates. As a result of it over 70 per cent of the goods are used to meet the needs of the army. THE GUARDIAN points out that these actions by the authorities worsen the already grave condition of the starving population. In the opinion of an international organisation relief worker, "This plunder is official policy approved at the highest level".

According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA), following the armed invasion of the Somalian military in Ogaden in 1977, many residents of this Ethiopian region were taken away by force by the retreating aggressors, and now Mogadishu is raising the false "problem of refugees" in order to get international aid.

It is an open secret that the activities of many international donor organisations are directed by the United States which a year ago signed an agreement with Somalia for the delivery of large consignments of modern armaments in exchange for the right to use military bases on Somalian territory.

According to THE GUARDIAN, a considerable amount of foodstuffs sent to Somalia falls into the hands of bandits who, operating from Somalian territory are smuggled to Ethiopia to carry out subversive activities. Some people think, the newspaper points out, that it is exactly this kind of aid that Washington wants for Somalia.

CIA'S 'LEADING ROLE' IN U.S. AFRICAN POLICY SEEN

PM251317 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Polyakov report written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Redhanded": "CIA 'Sportsmen'"]

[Text] Lusaka--Until recently a gate would open early every morning at 4054 (Musengele) Street in the fashionable part of Lusaka. A middle-aged gentlemen in sports clothes would run out of it. There is nothing surprising about this in itself. Jogging is considered good for the health....

But this man simply had to keep in good shape. Frequent nocturnal trips over great distances on African roads are no easy matter. And, in addition to that, he had to have the time to meet the "necessary people," cheer them up with a drink of whiskey, get green banknotes...and then return.

Who was this man? One of the idle rich, or perhaps a gambler? Neither of these things. John David Finney was first secretary (for political affairs) at the U.S. Embassy in Zambia. Recently he was declared persona non grata and forced to leave the country for activity incompatible with the status of a diplomat. In other words, J. Finney--a staffer of the CIA--was engaged in espionage.

Michael Francis O'Brien, another first secretary (for public relations) was expelled from the country with J. Finney for the same reason.

At the same time the security forces arrested (V. Lumbve), a Foreign Ministry official who had been recruited by the agents as far back as 1978. On his admission, the CIA was primarily interested in the possibility of embarrassing the present Zambian leadership.

In connection with the uncovering of the espionage network woven by the CIA, the newspaper TIMES OF ZAMBIA wrote: "U.S. embassies have become centers for planning operations aimed at overthrowing regimes in disfavor." The newspaper drew parallels with the events in Chile.

Such a comparison indeed springs to mind. For during the preparations for President Allende's assassination, M. O'Brien was indeed in that country. Just as in Chile, the Americans in Zambia sounded out "public opinion." The present U.S. secretary of state, A. Haig, who was then a member of the National Security Council, actively participated in devising the Chilean operation. The U.S. Government clearly showed then that it is prepared to go to any lengths to defend its economic and political interests. Now C. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, bluntly states that his government cannot exclude the possibility of military intervention in other states' affairs if a threat exists to U.S. interests.

Just what kind of interests the United States is "defending" in southern Africa became clear after C. Crocker's recent meeting in Pretoria with South African Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information P. Botha and Defense Minister M. Malan. The State Department representative assured the racist regime that the United States would continue to support efforts aimed at overthrowing African leaders whose governments are "socialist"--that is, the U.S. administration's African policy would be determined, as C. Crocker put it, "by attempts to stop the Soviet incursion into Africa." He included Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique in the "danger zone," and this would apparently justify any measures to destabilize this region's government. From this it emerges that the U.S. strategic task is to preserve intact the South African apartheid regime and install an obedient puppet government in Namibia. But in implementing this it is hindered by the neighboring states, which support southern Africa's national liberation movements.

It is true that C. Crocker tried to camouflage U.S. imperialism's aims with vague expressions. However, his South African colleagues did not worry over their choice of words, We want to see an anti-Soviet government in Namibia, Botha said, adding that Pretoria will help the factions opposing the South-West African People's Organization.

It is clear from all that has been said that, despite the U.S. leadership's statement on the lack at the present stage of a finalized policy with regard to southern Africa, the U.S line can be clearly traced--an alliance with the most reactionary forces, headed by South Africa. America's intentions, the TIMES OF ZAMBIA wrote, boil down to destablizing the southern African states so that the attention of Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe is diverted toward internal conflicts.

Meanwhile, the United States would ensure Namibia's "independence" and the minority regime's existence in South Africa. And in all these sinister plans, the leading role is assigned to the CIA.

The Zambian leadership is fully aware that only an interim victory has been won. It is no coincidence that the Sunday TIMES OF ZAMBIA wrote: "The CIA has lost the first round. Experience shows that this department does not surrender so easily. The struggle thus continues."

SHITIKOV MEETS WITH ZAIRE PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM241622 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Zairian Parliamentarians' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire headed by Nzondomiyo A'Dokpe Lingo, chairman of the council and member of the Central Committee of the national party--the Popular Movement of the Revolution--arrived in the Soviet Union 13 August on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On 14 August the Zairian parliamentarians paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet where they met with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The importance of inter-parliamentary contacts for the development of friendly Soviet-Zairian relations was emphasized during the talks. It was pointed out that the recent visit of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Zaire made an appreciable contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples. Participating in the talks were V.V. Sakalauskas, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; S.A. Bondarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials, and also Kabeya Mukeba, Zairian ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the guests visited the museum "V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin" and saw the sights of the Kremlin.

CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

PM211219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 11 August Pedro Pires, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands and deputy general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, who has been vacationing in the USSR, left Moscow for home. He was seen off at the airport by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

U.S. ACCUSED OF PLANNING GRENADA 'INVASION'

LD260810 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, 26 Aug, TASS--As seen from intelligence, other documents and statements by U.S. officials, the United States is planning to launch an armed invasion of Grenada not later than in November 1981. A statement to this effect was made at a press conference here by U. Whiteman, minister of foreign affairs and tourism of that island state in the Caribbean. He stressed that the U.S. military exercises on Vieques Island in the Caribbean code-named "Amber and Amberdins" [as received] were a dress rehearsal for the invasion. The tasks set to the troops, which participated in the exercises, included practices for the overthrow of an "unfriendly" government, the landing of troops on the island before the holding of elections in the country and bringing to power a government obedient to Washington. The aggressive designs of the United States are also seen from such facts as the threats, which were issued in the course of the election campaign in the USA by the leaders of the present White House administration, "to teach Grenada a lesson", the training in Miami of mercenaries, who openly say on American television that they are being trained for invasion of Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada, the daily flights of U.S. spy planes in Grenada's air space.

RASHIDOV MEETS CHILEAN CP LEADER CORVALAN

PM201018 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] UZTAG--Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, who is visiting Uzbekistan, was received on 7 August by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

During a friendly talk Sh. R. Rashidov gave the Chilean guest a detailed account of the successes in the all-round development of Soviet Uzbekistan's economy and culture and of the struggle of the republic's workers to implement the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He stressed the great significance of the appeal adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" whose draft was submitted on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the country's supreme organ of state power by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. This exceptionally well argued document attests to the Soviet Union's firm resolve to counter the dangerous buildup of the military threat and the international tension whipped up by the West's aggressive circles.

On behalf of all Uzbekistan's working people, Sh. R. Rashidov expressed solidarity with the courageous struggle of the peoples of Chile and other Latin American countries against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for freedom, national and economic independence and genuine democracy.

L. Corvalan expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded to him on Uzbek soil and for the comprehensive support for the struggle of Chile's progressive forces against the capitalist monopolies' omnipotence and against the military junta's terror.

Participating in the talk were L.I. Grekov, Uzbek CP Central Committee second secretary; A. J. Salimov, Uzbek CP Central Committee secretary; and Kh. R. Rakhimov, chief of an Uzbek CP Central Committee department.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD251402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] A Supreme Soviet Presidium meeting was held in the Kremlin today chaired by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Presidium discussed and adopted a decision on the work of the soviets of peoples' deputies in intensifying the regime of the economic and rational use of material resources. The decision defines the primary tasks of the soviets in ensuring the economic and efficient use of all types of material resources.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then considered the reactions of the representative organs of foreign countries and the world public to the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." Comrade Kuznetsov made a report on this, noting that the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the appeal, adopted at the session "To the Peoples and Parliaments of the World," had made a deep impression on the international public and evoked wide-ranging responses abroad. The responses described the adoption of the appeal as a very important and timely political step. Undertaken at a moment of acute struggle for the relaxation of the threat of nuclear war and for the resumption of an international political dialogue on questions of arms limitation. The reasoned and balanced nature of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and his outstanding personal contribution to the preparation and adoption of the appeal are especially noted. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision notes that the responses to the appeal by the Supreme Soviet bear witness to the fact that the adoption and the wide distribution of the appeal are contributing to the advancement of the peaceful initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress, to the increasing efforts to preserving and strengthening detente, and to curbing the arms race. The Presidium recommended to the standing commissions of the chambers, the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to the committee of USSR parliamentary groups to continue to explain to foreign parliamentarians the proposals of the USSR Supreme Soviet formulated in the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World, and to contribute in all ways to their implementation.

The meeting then considered the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the GDR. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary and leader of the delegation, read a report on the visit. A decision was adopted approving the activity of the delegation and noting the need for a further deepening of links and the expansion of exchanges of experience between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR People's Chamber.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then considered the question of work on increasing the production and raising the quality of goods which alleviate women's housework in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Dementyeva read a report at the meeting on behalf of the commission on maternity, child development and the work and life of women. In the decision which was adopted, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed to the need for the soviets of people's deputies and their executive and administrative bodies to make fuller use of the powers granted to them,effectively influence the formulation of plans by enterprises of differing departmental subordination on the production of consumer goods, with the aim of increasing production capacities and of raising the quality of products which alleviate labor in housework.

The Presidium meeting also considered some other questions of state life.

Kiselev and Rashidov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the discussion.

PRAVDA ACCOUNT OF CPSU MONITORING RESOLUTION

PM241356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On Further Improving the Monitoring and Verification of Execution in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The successful solution of the tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy posed by the 26th CPSU Congress, the resolution notes, requires an improvement in the effectiveness of party leadership and in the style and methods of the activity of party organizations. In this connection the need to further improve the monitoring and verification of execution as a very important part of the party's organizational work is growing.

V.I. Lenin considered the correct organization of monitoring to be one of the indispensable conditions for socialist transformations. The Leninist instruction to carry out verification of the actual fulfillment of decisions is of special significance. This is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the tasks outlined.

The main political thrust of the monitoring and verification of execution is the materialization of the party's general line.

In asserting the Leninist style in work the party regards the monitoring and verification of execution as the tested means of improving the activity of party, soviet and economic organizations, strengthening organization and discipline in all links of the apparatus and increasing cadres' responsibility for their assigned task. "But responsibility in the party, the Leninist understanding of it always goes side by side with monitoring," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said.

In organizing the monitoring and verification of execution the party is invariably guided by important Leninist principles such as mass participation, effectiveness and publicity. The Leninist ideas and propositions on organizing monitoring have received their creative development in the documents of party congresses and Central Committee plenums and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In recent years the CPSU Central Committee has increased attention to the verification of the execution of adopted decisions and has begun to listen more frequently to leaders of various ranks who are personally answerable for certain avenues of work. A number of CPSU Central Committee resolutions have been adopted on questions of intensifying party leadership of People's Control organs and improving verification of execution in a number of central ministries and departments and party and soviet organs at the local level.

In accordance with the new USSR Constitution important measures are being implemented in the country to improve the activity of all control organs. The adoption of the law on People's Control in the USSR was of great significance.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee believes that the state of monitoring and verification of execution does not fully accord with the 26th CPSU Congress instructions. Verification of execution remains a bottleneck in the work of a considerable number of party organizations. Many shortcomings in economic activity are caused by the lack of a precise monitoring system and by a deskbound style of leadership. In a number of cases verification of execution is episodic and amounts merely to recording omissions and shortcomings. Moreover there is no profound revelation of their causes, and no principled appraisal of instances of indiscipline and disorganization. Quite often during the verifications procedure chief attention is focused not on the actual results but on ascertaining the measures taken.

Primary party organizations and labor collectives are not always given practical help in resolving the tasks facing them, and organizational work is quite often replaced by the holding of conferences and the collection of numerous reports and other information. A formal approach to organizing execution and monitoring leads to certain resolutions not being fulfilled, or not being fulfilled on time or in full.

Some party committees adopt and forward to party organizations an unjustifiably large number of resolutions, very often without any special need. The initiative of the party organizations is thus fettered and party workers and the aktiv are diverted from active organizational work at the local level.

The laggardness of certain sectors of industry and instances of the disruption of planned targets, mismanagement, writeups and deception are to a considerable degree the result of the unsatisfactory organization of monitoring and of the low standard of executive discipline and cadre responsibility.

The incorrect practice of adopting numerous repetitive resolutions--which often attests to insufficient exactingness on the part of some party committees and leaders of central departments toward personnel guilty of violating previous decisions--has not been completely eradicated. "Unfortunately," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "even now not everyone has yet mastered the simple truth that the art of leadership does not consist in producing and churning out directive instructions on every pretext. After adopting a decision we must seek to fulfill it strictly within the established deadline. And this must be aided by intensified monitoring."

Party committees at the local level only poorly coordinate and direct the activity of the various types of mass monitoring.

The CPSU Central Committee proposed that union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations, proceeding from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, ensure the further enhancement of the standard of organizational work, intensify the monitoring and verification execution and improve the latter's forms and methods. The task is to seek an organic blend of monitoring and the practical work to fulfill the party and government directives.

The monitoring and verification of execution must be a most important part of the daily organizational work of any link of the party and state apparatus, of every party, soviet and economic leader and of all party organizations. Party committees must regularly examine at plenums and bureau sessions the fulfillment status of party and government directives and the implementation of their own decisions.

The resolution notes that one of the important tasks of the party apparatus is to organize the execution of adopted decisions and the monitoring of their fulfillment. Attention is drawn to the need to impart operational efficiency and systematicness to the effective verification of execution and to seek the broad participation in this work of the party aktiv and specialists.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that the effectiveness of the monitoring and verification of execution to a considerable degree depends on the quality of the preparation of draft party documents, which must be formulated on the basis of a comprehensive and deep study of the phenomena of life and the practice of party work, must heed the opinions and suggestions of communists and nonparty people and working people's letters, and must base themselves on the progressive undertakings and initiative of party organizations and labor collectives. Every draft resolution must contain precise aims and tasks, show the ways and means of resolving them, and lay down concrete deadlines and define those responsible for fulfilling the outlined measures.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches special significance to raising the standard of the monitoring and verification of execution in the primary party organizations, which have the paramount role in resolving the tasks of communist building. A climate of high exactingness and businesslike efficiency, criticism and self-criticism and irreconcilability toward shortcomings must be created within the primary party organizations. Party meetings and sessions of party committees and bureaus must regularly hear communists' reports and accounts of the work being done by them to implement adopted resolutions and actively support their initiative and creative undertakings, their businesslike proposals and their observations.

An instruction to examine the question of introducing changes into the existing provision on commissions for the implementation by party organizations of the right to monitor the activity of the administration has been issued.

It is proposed that the CPSU Central Committee Control Committee and the party commissions on the union republic Communist Party central committees and the kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms implement measures to further intensify monitoring and increase cadres' discipline and responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of party decisions.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and the raykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are instructed to direct the work of the soviets toward the more active implementation of the monitoring functions invested in them by the USSR Constitution.

The soviets are urged to ensure the implementation of the voters' mandate connected with Soviet people's daily needs and requests and to monitor strictly the fulfillment of Soviet laws and economic and social development plans.

The resolution makes it incumbent on leaders of ministries, departments and economic organs, proceeding from the 26th CPSU Congress decision, to increase cadres' responsibility in all links of the management apparatus for the fulfillment of party and government directives, and of orders and instructions, and to take measures to strengthen executive discipline and create a precise monitoring system.

The CPSU Central Committee especially stresses that responsibility for the status of monitoring lies directly with ministers and the leaders of state and economic organs. It is proposed to increase the role of collegiums in ensuring monitoring, and that they regularly examine at their sessions questions of organizing the execution of adopted decisions.

It is decreed that the party organizations of ministers, departments and economic organs should make fuller use of the right granted them to monitor the work of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives, struggle resolutely against instances of bureaucratism and red tape and increase workers' personal responsibility for fulfilling state plans and implementing adopted decisions.

It is decreed that party committees should do everything possible to develop and galvanize the work of trade union organizations to intensify monitoring of the fulfillment of collective agreements, of the observance of labor legislation and of the development of socialist competition, and to resolve all questions of working people's labor, life and daily existence.

The USSR People's Control Committee and the People's Control organs at the local level are recommended to make fuller use of opportunities to enlist the broad masses of working people in all spheres of production and social life.

The resolution stresses that party committees are urged to skillfully direct the activity and pool the efforts of monitoring organizations and to eradicate the practice whereby certain enterprises and institutions are subjected to numerous checks and audits.

It is proposed to elaborate concrete measures aimed at eliminating parallelism and duplication in pursuing verification procedures and at strengthening ties in the work of People's Control organs, soviet standing commissions, Komsomol Searchlight staffs and trade union organization commissions.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on party committees to intensify the attention of the mass media and propaganda to questions of the monitoring and verification of execution and to regard broad publicity for this work as a necessary condition for improving the effectiveness of monitoring and actively enlisting working people in the management of production and of all society's affairs. The editorial boards of central, republic and local newspapers and journals and of television and radio are urged to comprehensively shed light on the progress of the fulfillment by labor collectives of party and government directives and socialist pledges and to clearly reveal the most effective forms and methods of monitoring originating from the practice of party organizations in the course of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PARTY INSTRUCTION

FM251009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 81 pp 2-3

[Editorial article: "High Quality and Results for Party Instruction"--capitalized passages printed in boldface type]

[Text] Soviet people are working with inspiration to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The high political awareness of millions and the firm determination to implement the party's plans are being revealed with special force in patriotic initiatives and the scale of the socialist competition. As always, communists provide models of a creative and selfless attitude toward matters. The very great creative force of their ideological conviction lies in the fact that it is shaped on the firm basis of a scientific world outlook. A great role in arming communists with the knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's history and policy is played by party instruction.

The CPSU has rich experience of organizing communists' political instruction. While carefully preserving everything that is best from what has earlier been accumulated, it is constantly improving party education with consideration for the changing conditions of the country's domestic and international position. The 26th CPSU Congress made a high appraisal of the leading experience in organizing the Marxist-Leninist education of communists and at the same time pointed out serious shortcomings in the formulation of party instruction which reduce its effectiveness. The congress defined the main directions for improving party instruction and set the task of decisively raising its quality and results.

In the CPSU Central Committee report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, after stressing that the chief question in party education lies in its results, said: "We want party policy to blend with the activity of the masses and party education to teach people, in V.I. Lenin's words, 'To act as communism really requires.' In other words, it is a question of seeking in practice the unity of the party's ideological and theoretical, political educational, organizational and economic work." He drew attention to the fact that people's attitude toward party instruction depends primarily on the ideological and propaganda aktiv. People must reach out for it themselves, in order to discuss collectively the topical problems of party theory and policy, to obtain answers to the questions which concern everyone and to replenish their ideological and theoretical knowledge.

Guided by the congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee adopted the resolution "On Further Improving Party Instruction in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decision," in which the congress guidelines are developed and given concrete expression.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that party instruction still does not completely meet life's demands and the new tasks of communist building and is insufficiently connected with the solution of topical sociopolitical and production tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee has elaborated a system of measures which enables the content and organizational forms of party instruction to be brought into accord with the demands of developed socialism, the needs of the ideological struggle on the world arena and the increased standard of communists' general educational and political training. The resoltuion stipulates measures aimed at enriching the ideological and theoretical content and improving the topicality of party instruction, making the appropriate changes in its organizational structure, considerably improving the training of propaganda cadres, strengthening the educational methods base and expanding mass forms of party propaganda.

Improving party instruction is regarded by the Central Committee as a necessary condition for further improving the CPSU's leading role, increasing party organizations' militancy, strengthening the unity of the Soviet people and rallying them around the party. Implementing the CPSU Central Committee's instructions will mean a new stage in the development of the political education system in the party.

The party organization and ideological cadres are faced with crucial new tasks. Success here will depend on the profound mastery by every worker and every communist of the essence of the party guidelines. Attentive study of the prevailing state of affairs regarding instruction in party organizations, a thoughtful approach to the staffing of schools and seminars and the selection and training of propaganda workers, and persistent efforts to improve the practice of conducting political studies are needed.

The chief aim which party organizations must bear in mind in conducting all this work is to try to convert the knowledge obtained in the instruction process into conviction and guidance for action and to ensure that party education helps students gain an understanding of the present, see the future and bring it closer with conscious creative labor, and teaches people to live, work and struggle in the Lenin way, in the communist way. Every communist, as a political combatant of the party, must reveal by argument the antipopular, reactionary essence of bourgeois ideology and the anti-Soviet intrigues of Maoist propaganda. And for this it is necessary for instruction to be centered on the most important and topical problems, for the study of theory to be structured in close connection with the questions of production and social life which concern people and for the studies themselves to be conducted in a lively and interesting fashion, using active methods.

The party Central Committee orients communists toward a profound and integral study of the components of Marxist-Leninist theory, the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, the heroic history of the party, the 26th CPSU Congress documents and the works of L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

On the basis of the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism our party has analyzed the complex and dynamic processes of modern social life and has creatively elaborated a whole series of new theoretical problems of domestic and international development. The concept of developed socialism contains the profound sociophilosophical expression of the modern stage of our country's movement along the path toward communism. The need for the country to make a sharp turn from extensive to intensive methods of managing the economy has been theoretically substantiated and important theses have been advanced regarding the role of the scientific and technical revolution in the life of society, the erasing of social and class differences at the stage of mature socialism and the fasioning of an international and social historic community--the Soviet people.

The increasing significance of the role of culture and education has been revealed. The teaching on the party has been creatively developed. The CPSU has made an outstanding contribution to the elaboration of the problems of the world revolutionary process and the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. The 26th CPSU Congress is of tremendous significance for the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the congress decisions are documents of creative Marxism-Leninism.

In order to be in the front ranks of the struggle to assert the ideals of communism every communist must constantly master Marxist-Leninist teaching. Proceeding from the need to resolve this task, and also taking account of the increased standard of communists' general educational and political training, the CPSU Central Committee has approved a new structure for party instruction: schools of young communists, schools of the bases of Marxism-Leninism, schools of scientific communism, schools of the party-economic aktiv, theoretical and methodological seminars and universities of Marxism-Leninism.

We are faced in the new academic year with the further more profound study of the 26th CPSU Congress materials in close and organic connection with the study of the various courses. Party committees, primary organizations and houses and rooms of political education have mounted a great deal of work at present to staff the new system of party instruction. "Obviously we ought," L.I. Brezhnev said, "without getting carried away in an excessive expansion of the number of seminar students, to make a decisive change toward improving the quality of instruction, primarily that of communists." The Central Committee stresses that schools and seminars must only be created if skilled propaganda cadres are available.

Opportunities for a wide choice of forms of political instruction are opening up for communists. Party organizations and propaganda workers are urged to help them in this choice. The Central Committee points to the need to strictly observe the principle of voluntariness. This is possible only on the basis of a careful regard for the education, nature of the interests and special features of the vocational activity of the communists, a formal, mass "enrollment" of students in any particular school must not be allowed.

In staffing the SCHOOLS OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS it should be borne in mind that they are created from among party candidates and members accepted into the CPSU for study of the CPSU rules, the party's programmatic documents and the principles of party building. These schools are organized predominantly under raykoms and gorkoms and, when necessary, under major party organizations. Their instruction program runs for 2 years. Correct action is being taken by those party organizations which attract the most experienced propaganda workers--as a rule, party workers--to work in these schools. Young communists without secondary education are recommended to complete secondary school.

SCHOOLS OF THE BASES OF MARXISM-LENINISM are designed for communists with, as a rule, secondary education. In them they will be able to study systematic courses on CPSU history, philosophy, political economy, scientific communism, CPSU economic and social policy, communist morality and scientific atheism.

For the first time in the system of party instruction SCHOOLS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM are being created. The purpose of these schools is to study topical problems of the emergence of the communist formation and the development of the world revolutionary process. Here communists with higher and secondary specialized education will master problem-solving courses on developed socialism, the CPSU's historical experience, the party's economic policy, the improvement of the economic machinery, topical problems of the CPSU's ideological work, the world system of socialism and the international communist workers and national liberation movement. It is obvious that many people will want to study in these schools, and their staffing and the selection of propaganda workers for them must be given great attention.

The task of the SCHOOLS OF THE PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV is to create for communist leaders the opportunity to master the methodology for analyzing modern economic and social problems, the scientific methods of party work and organizational and economic activity, and a comprehensive approach to people's education. Unfortunately, in a number of places, as practice shows, they sometimes become mere conferences on current problems of economic work. Yet the schools must help students to deepen their knowledge in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist theory and CPSU policy, the theory and practice of the management of economic building, and ideological education work. It is necessary to combine organically independent work on original sources with the collective discussion of problems at seminars. In the new academic year the students of these schools will study the course "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Economy and Thrift" and topical problems of the CPSU's organizational and ideological work.

Schools of the ideological aktiv are also being created under gorkoms and raykoms; at these schools deputy secretaries of primary party organizations, workers at ideological institutions, political information workers and the leaders of agitation collectives will be able to master the theory and methods of ideological and political education work.

The THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SEMINARS which are being organized from among scientists, specialists, party workers and activities will be further developed. The seminars are designed to promote the intensification of political, philosophical and economic training; ideological and professional growth; the expansion of the Soviet intelligentsia's social activeness and its wide participation in the working people's communist education.

The idea of the importance of political self-education and independent work on a book is central to the resolution. Without this it is impossible to visualize any considerable improvement in the entire system of communists' political instruction. The CPSU Central Committee is posing the question of scientists, specialists and other communists with a high standard of training working independently on questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and its primary sources according to individual plans. With such an approach the theoretical and methodological seminars become a form of collective debate on key issues, a form of help rendered to the students and also a form of control.

In the theoretical seminars the communists will discuss in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress documents the pressing problems of Marxist-Leninist theory: socialist revolution, the building of socialism and communism, Soviet partriotism and proletarian internationalism, socialist democracy, the political system, the CPSU's foreign policy, the theory and practice of communist education, national relations, the ideological struggle in the world arena, the issues of party building and the scientific management of social processes. When considering the pressing problems of communist building an appreciable place must be given to the economic aspects of the scientific and technical revolution and the issues of economy and thrift.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences Central Council of Methodological Seminars and the USSR Ministry of Education's Council of Marxist-Leninist Education. At the methodological seminars the scientific intelligentsia and the VUZ teachers discuss the philosophical problems of the scientific and technical revolution, economic and social progress, the social and natural sciences, and the artistic intelligentsia--the problems of socialist culture, literature and art. The houses and rooms of political education must render systematic help to the seminar leaders and generalize the best experience of their work.

Consultants are being chosen from among VUZ and secondary educational establishment teachers to help those studying revolutionary theory independently. The party committees should treat the choice of consultants as attentively as possible.

Of course, these must be people with a good command of theory, people who know how to link theoretical propositions with practice and who know the methods of party propaganda. For the consultants' help will be sought by highly educated people and specialists in their field who are independently studying the most complex and pressing problems of Marxist-Leninist theory. And both the depth of their knowledge and their very attitude toward the study of theory will depend on the extent to which they are satisfied by the advice and consultations.

In accordance with a CPSU Central Committee instruction the role of the UNIVERSITIES OF MARXISM-LENINISM must be enhanced. Here the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers and party activists receive higher political education. One of the most important tasks of the universities is to prepare propaganda workers for the system of party and Komsomol instruction and economic education and lecturers for party committees and the Znaniye Society. This must be taken into consideration in the selection of students for instruction in the universities of Marxism-Leninism, primarily sending there those who could in the future be used as propaganda workers and ideological work organizers.

It is impossible to raise the effectiveness of political instruction without developing the activeness of the students themselves. The practice of the party organizations gives many examples of the utilization in political studies of active forms of study such as the discussion of reports and papers, academic disputes, debate, conferences and interviews. Such forms of sociopolitical practice as the students' political conversations in the laboring collectives and at workers' homes and their participation--in accordance with the party organization's assignment--in analyzing the status of ideological education work, studying public opinion, fulfilling practical assignments to analyze production and the economy and so forth are also strongly recommended. Teaching the propaganda workers skillfully to apply these active forms of political instruction is an important task for the houses and rooms of political education.

The key element of party leadership of Marxist-Leninist education is work with the propagandists. The Central Committee devoted exceptional attention in its resolution to the role of the propaganda worker, his moral outlook and the characteristics of his business qualities which determine the success of his mission. Profound knowledge, spiritual culture, the ability to listen to and understand people, to convince with the power of an idea, to attract by personal example--these are the features which the party would like to see in the bearers of its ideology and policy. The party propaganda workers must be distinguished by political vigilance, the ability to analyze profoundly the events taking place, along with a vigorous struggle for Lenin's cause and an attitude of intolerance toward any violations of the norms of communist morality.

The communists who devote their energy and their knowledge to the very important task of propagandizing Marxist-Leninist theory deserve great respect and attention. The Lenin certificate of honor and desk medal have been instituted to reward propaganda workers and consultants and workers in the houses and rooms of political education for many years of fruitful work. The CPSU Central Committee has supported the practice of holding a propaganda workers' day on the eve of the academic year, on the last Saturday of September. The propaganda worker's day is a review of the party propaganda's creative forces.

Guided by the Leninist precepts on a solicitous attitude toward propaganda cadres, the party is creating favorable conditions for them to reinforce their knowledge and increase their skill. The party organizations are formulating long-term plans for training propaganda workers. The assessment [attestatsiya] of propaganda cadres carried out in many party organizations are of great benefit. The CPSU Central Committee instructs that propaganda workers not be overloaded with other social commissions since propaganda work in itself demands great efforts. This Central Committee instruction must be given unconditional consideration in completing the system of party studies for the new academic year.

The propaganda worker's authority has been increased appreciably by the participation of leadership workers in conducting political studies. As a result the students' interest has also increased, since the possibilities of receiving detailed replies to questions connected with the life of the country, city and rayon have been considerably widened. For the leadership workers their participation in political studies is in turn an additional and extremely useful form of strengthening ties with the working people

The 2-week courses with leave from work serve to increase the propaganda workers' skill. No less than 20 percent of the propaganda workers will have course instruction every year.

Particular attention must be paid to the gorkom and raykom permanent seminars. They are intended to become an active form of instruction in which the training of propaganda workers to conduct their studies in a creative and interesting way is organically combined with the broadening and deepening of their theoretical and methodological knowledge and with the molding of the propaganda worker as the ideological mentor and educator of people. It is necessary to arm school and seminar leaders with the art of conducting creative discussions and to arouse and develop the ability to generate the students' activeness in their studies.

Very much depends on the qualitative and timely briefing of propaganda workers. An effective briefing system must be created in the raykoms and gorkoms. It is important that systematic speeches by party, soviet and economic leaders to the propaganda workers become the general rule. Such attention to the propaganda workers gives them irreplaceable help.

While concerned with increasing the standard of party instruction, the party Central Committee is also taking into consideration the growing interest of nonparty people in the study of Marxism-Leninism. The resolution orders party committees and Znaniye Society organizations to ensure a significant increase in the quality of lecture propaganda of revolutionary theory, the history of the CPSU and domestic and foreign policy. It is intended to expand the holding of sociopolitical readings and the network of peoples' universities, lecture centers and movie lecture centers. The mass forms of party propaganda must become a real Leninist university of the millions.

The party Central Committee instructions on raising the quality and results of political instruction also relate to Komsomol political education. Here the link between the study of theory and the practice of communist creation is equally necessary. "The Komsomol," L. I. Brezhnev stresses, "must construct the study of Marxist-Leninist theory such that it is organically merged with the Komsomol members' practice deeds, with their own life." The study of the history of the revolutionary struggle and socialist building, of the bases of Marxism-Leninism, of the pressing questions of party policy--this is a necessary condition for the molding of Soviet youth's communist awareness. In accordance with the tradition which has been established the party organizations must channel the best propagandists into the system of Komsomol political education.

In the new academic year the working peoples' economic education is being further developed. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on party instruction envisages an increase in the responsibility of trade union organs, ministries and departments and economic leaders for the organization and quality of economic instruction and its increased role in accelerating scientific and technical and social progress and in resolving economic and educative tasks.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Intensifying Work for the Saving and Rational Utilization of Raw Material, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources" it has been stipulated that study of the questions of economy and thrift be organized in the economic education system.

From the 1981-82 academic year new courses are being introduced: "Thrift--a Communist Trait" (for workers and kolkhoz members) and "The Economical Economy" (for specialists and leaders). The study of courses on the improvement of the economic machinery, the economic and social problems of scientific and technical progress and the development of competition will also be continued.

Raising the standard of party instruction is unthinkable without the further improvement of the instructional methods base. The study programs and aids now current will be revised for the new academic year in order to enrich them with the theoretical and political conclusions and provisions contained in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress; programs for the new study courses recommended by the CPSU Central Committee are being formulated. Competitions will be held with the aim of raising the quality of the textbooks. It is envisaged that publications of a theoretical nature designed to aid propaganda workers and students in the central party press, academic journals and educational television and radio broadcasts will be expanded.

The new academic year in the system of party instruction and economic education will begin with study of the theme "In Unity With the People Lies the Party's Strength. In Unity With the Party, in the Party's Leadership Lies the People's Strength." The purpose of the exercise is to uncover the objective process of the consolidation of the unity of the party and the Soviet people, to show what forms the basis of this unity, what its deepest sources are, and wherein the increasing cohesion of all our society finds its concrete expression. The theme opens up good opportunities for a businesslike, principled analysis and an assessment of the contribution by party organizations and each communist to the solution of nationwide tasks, of his responsibility for the cause of the labor collective, the rayon and the city and, as a whole, for the fulfillment of party and state plans and programs.

The duty of the party organizations and propaganda workers preparing for the new academic year is to do everything to ensure that party instruction and economic education arm the communists and all Soviet people with the invincible weapon of Marxism-Leninism and a profound understanding of the laws and prospects of social development, arouse the creative thought and initiative of millions and help to achieve high efficiency and quality in work and the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

KIRILENKO ARTICLE EXAMINES CPSU TECHNICAL POLICY

LD251326 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 25 Aug 81

["Aims and Tasks of the Technical Policy of the CPSU" TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--"The fact that the Soviet Union has entered a period of developed socialism, that its economy has become a single national economic complex, and the head-way in science, public eduction and cadre-training have opened up new possibilities for the utilising the achievements of scientific and technological revolution", says an article entitled "The Unified Technical Policy of the Party at the Present Stage of Communist Construction" by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko. The article has been published in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

"To implement the economic and social tasks advanced by the 26th Congress of the CPSU", the article says, "calls for a sharp increase in the efficiency of the economy, and a rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress in the national economy. The unified technical policy consistently pursued by the party is called upon to promote the solution of these tasks. It is being implemented through a system of state plans for the economic and social development of the country, through the practical work of management bodies and labour collectives.

"The completion in the 1980's of a change-over to primarily intensive factors of economic development is not only a technical and economic task. It is a social and political task, as well. For its historical scale, significance and consequences the transition to the road of intensive development, the 26th Congress of the CPSU stressed, can by right be equated to such a profound transformation as socialist industrialisation which has fundamentally changed the image of the country," the article says.

The article stresses that an effective solution to any national economic problem in the present conditions can be found only along the lines of technological progress. "Big and complex tasks set by the 26th congress of the party before each sector of our economy and each industry, given all their diversity and features characteristic of each branch, are solved with the help of equipment and technology which must incorporate the newest achievements of science."

"A characteristic trait of the present period is the implementation of a unified technical policy in the framework of close cooperation and joint efforts in production, science and technology together with fraternal socialist countries. The realisation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration of the CMEA countries brings its tangible results", the article says further. 200-300 new or modernised designs of machines, instruments, and equipment, hundreds of technological processes and new materials are developed each year in the framework of multilateral cooperation of the CMEA countries. One of the results of cooperation is a scientific and production basis in the computer industry. Joint efforts have been made to protect the environment and to use natural resources rationally. A number of very important practical results in space research has been received. Bilateral scientific-technical cooperation between CMEA countries is effected on a big scale, too.

"The CPSU and other fraternal parties are making efforts to turn the 1980's into years of intensive cooperation of the countries of the socialist community in production, science and technology", Andrey Kirilenko writes in conclusion.

WOMEN'S WORKING CONDITIONS IMPROVED BY TU PROGRAMS

PM251245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Workers"]

[Text] Kapsukas, Lithuania--Without exception, all the female workers of the Kapsukas food dispensing machine plant who have children vacation with them at a special santorium. The health resort for mothers and children at the Lithuanian resort of Birshtonas was established according to the program for improving women's working and living conditions which was implemented by the enterprise's trade union organization.

The trade union activists were helped in formulating this comprehensive plan by sociologists. The shop and services trade union organizations paid main attention to creating conform at work. They directed the innovators' creative search toward modernizing production and eliminating manual labor, primarily in the sections where women work. Consequently, many auxiliary workers, by undergoing retraining, have become installation workers and machine operators.

Women with small childern now work only the morning shift when their infants are in the plant's kindergarten-cresche. Workers have been freed from many household cares by the establishment at the plant of a "good services shop." Arriving a few minutes before the shift begins, workers have time to take their clothes to the cleaner's, their washing to the laundry or their shoes to the mender's. There is also a kitchenware store on the plant's site.

"Using its rights, the trade union organization is systematically setting the administration problems of improving workers' housing conditions, too," S. Vilkene, plant committee member and chairman of the women's council, relates. Thus, instead of the previously planned two multi-apartment blocks they are now building three in the plant town. Next year it is planned to begin construction of a hostel for newly-marrieds."

OVERSEAS RESPONSE TO BAKU BROADCASTS REPORTED

WA260215 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Dm. Guseynov article: "The Truth About the Republic"]

[Text] Bundles of bright envelopes of unusual sizes adorned with exotic stamps are delivered to this establishment. Geography could, I dare say, be studied from the postmarks on the envelopes: the United States and Holland, Italy and New Zealand, Japan and Spain--the addressees are innumerable....

Yet the lines of the letters are more similar. And they have been written very often by an untutored hand--as one writes in a foreign language.

But the letters themselves testify that it is not a foreign language--it is Azerbaijani. Because many of the authors of these letters are our compatriots living abroad.

These people have various destinies. Many of them cannot and do not wish to forget their native land and their own people. And they listen in emotionally to the distant voice from a radio receiver describing the achievements of a republic where the yardstick of a policy success is people's happiness.

The microphones of Radio Baku's foreign broadcast editorial office have been switched on for 40 years running, and speedy waves carry words of truth and justice over the air. People are waiting for these--shortwave--transmissions!

Prominent writers and poets, scholars and musicians and teachers and workers come here--to foreign broadcasting. They describe the life of Soviet Azerbaijan, the young days of the native land and the burgeoning of culture and science which is astounding the world.

"I Sing of You, Native Azerbaijan," "Years the Equivalent of Decades," "Language--the People's Great Property"--merely a list of these rubrics reveals the entire essence of the activity of the Main Director's Office of foreign broadcasting programs.

The radio describes the republic's successes, the triumph of Lenin's nationality policy, the Soviet way of life and the fate of individuals and whole collectives. Foreign guests of the republic often talk about all this and plus more which they have seen with their own eyes here, on Azerbaijan soil. They talk about the real guarantee of human rights, the development of socialist democracy, the Soviet people's constantly increasing well-being and the great gains of the people led by the CPSU--gains which bourgeois propaganda attempts to slander, distort and calumniate.

The forms and genres of Radio Baku broadcasts are varied. Serious detailed broadcasts and quizzes, sketches and commentaries were devoted to such portentous events as the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress.

Because the interests of the friends of Radio Baku differ, as do their age, nationality and level of education and income, the broadcasts cover a wide range of subjects.

Azerbaijan language courses by radio, for example, enjoy great popularity among the listeners. Letters from listeners from various countries are often received following a series of such broadcasts requesting that they be sent primers and textbooks. Here are paragraphs from a letter from southern Azerbaijan (Iran):

"Since Radio Baku's first broadcast in 1941 I have been a regular listener. I hope that I will always be listening to these fraternal voices....

"This letter, written in my native Azerbaijani, is the result of the assistance of Radio Baku, which sent me textbooks regularly. I have taught 32 people in Tabriz to read and write Azerbaijani. This is my civic duty to my people and native language."

A listener from Iran's Astara had this to say about the "Language—the People's Great Treasure House" broadcast:

"The voice of your radio is the voice of truth and justice.... I am learning Azerbaijani because without knowing one's native language it is impossible to know the history, culture, traditions and customs of one's own people. Your broadcasts are helping me do this."

Radio Baku, whose abiding principle is the authenticity of each broadcast, has become a good counselor and sincere companion for many listeners. That is why "Baku Radio Friends' Clubs' have been born in certain, primarily Arab, countries. The clubs' members not only listen to the broadcasts together but also discuss them, organize exhibitions portraying Soviet Azerbaijan and call the attention of those interested to exhibits of books, magazines and albums published in Azerbaijan.

"...We are regular listeners to your broadcasts," K.A. Hakim writes from Algeria. "We set up an exhibition devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan. It included books, magazines, postage stamps and various photographs and postcards portraying the life of Soviet Azerbaijan.... It was visited by many Algerians."

Bisam D. Yasin from Syria thanks Azerbaijan radio for familiarizing him with the republic: "I welcome the fraternity and friendship which exist between the Syrian and Soviet, including the Azerbaijan, peoples and between Syria and the motherland of the great Lenin--the Soviet Union--the first socialist state. I wish to express cordial thanks to all employees of Radio Baku for the preparation of broadcasts which familiarize all Arab listeners with the great Soviet Union and also the Azerbaijan Republic and with the successes which you have achieved in various fields."

These letters are varied. They contain approval of Soviet foreign policy and the struggle for a relaxation of tension and are grateful for the assistance to developing countries. Their authors share their thoughts and ask to be sent phonograph records, quote poetry and ask questions about history.

But they all contain words of gratitude to the employees of Radio Baku. To the people whose voices are very familiar to millions of friends of our country and friends of our republic.

From them, these friends, came a letter from Algeria containing a poster by R.A. Ben Muhammed on which beneath the striking Azerbaijan National Emblem are traced in Arabic script Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's pithy saying: "Azerbaijan is marching out!"

RETURNING EMIGRE FAMILY TELLS OF DISAPPOINTMENT

PM251531 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 19 August 1981 publishes on pages 14 and 15 a 4,200-word article, datelined Vitebsk, by A. Zhiltsov under the headline "Flight; a Man Who Has Returned Home on His Experiences Abroad." The article recounts the experiences of a Jewish family from Kiev, the Idlis family, who emigrated to the United States after listening to Voice of America broadcasts, and describes their disillusionment with life in the West. Zhiltsov reports Anatoliy Idlis' claim that "only political dregs and bellicose anti-Soviets have any chance of 'joining' the United States" and that the majority of Soviet emigres are not "'opponents' of the regime, as the bourgeois press tries to present them, but are either seeking an 'easier' life or are people who have been misled by the Western information media." The article also recounts Anatoliy Idlis' description of his failure to receive aid from Zionist organizations in the United States and his explanation of the emigres' motives: "In America I understood that the emigration of Jews from the USSR is by no means spontaneous but is carefully prepared abroad, primarily in the United States." Idlis also refutes Western allegations of anti-Semitism in the USSR, claims that the majority of emigres to the United States have failed to find what they were seeking and experience alienation but find it difficult to tell their relatives in the Soviet Union since "in America, where shadowing of citizens is state policy, the letters of emigres from the USSR are monitored. I know that from my own experience. And far from every person dares to write the truth. He can be depri[illegible]of work or thrown out of his apartment for telling the truth."

Finally Zhiltsov describes how the Idlis family applied to return to the USSR and their present life in Vitebsk, noting that their experiences in the West have nonetheless left their mark.

INTERCEPTION OF 'BORDER VIOLATORS' REPORTED

PM251302 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 4

[I. Kozlov report: "On That Day..."]

[Summary] "The valley was enclosed between two ridges. If you faced the rising sun, beyond the ridge on the left was the border post and the whole of our country, while along the watershed on the right ran the border." Jr Sgt Sergey Skibchik and his two companions were awakened at 0430. "That morning, Skibchik was the senior man on the border detail which was to go out to the border."

"At 0500 local time, Lieutenant Chernyaykin gave the detail the order to defend the border." They climbed the mountain pass in the increasing heat of the sun.

"The Border Guard chose as their position a huge boulder 1.5 km from the border. Concealed behind it, they could monitor the whole sector without being observed." "For a few hours the Border Guards watched vigilantly under the burning rays of the mountain sun."

"Private Khairov was the first to notice a group of armed horsemen approaching the border line." He alerted the senior man on the detail, who trained his binoculars on the horsemen. "The horsemen were discussing something, pointing toward the detail. 'What is this, a provocation?' the junior sergeant thought with alarm.

"The horsemen touched their reins and...crossed the border. They crossed our territory: 100, 200, 300, 1,000 meters. Their faces would be seen clearly, the barrels of their carbines shone in the sun. Splitting into two groups, the violators started to move round the rock behind which the detail was concealed.

"The junior sergeant made his way cautiously to Khairov.

"'Keep still! Open fire only on my command."

He instructed Beronik to radio the border post.

"The horsemen approached. When they were about 10 meters away, the detail senior sprang from behind the rock.

"'Stop! Hands Up!'

"At first the violators were taken aback, then they shouldered their weapons.

"Skibchik glanced at Khairov--he was ready to enter into combat....

"At that time in the district, and for thousands of versts, people were working peacefully. They were building houses, growing grain, smelting steel, laying new roads.... But here in the mountains, in a few seconds shots will ring out. Your sons, boundless motherland, will defend the borders of the land of the soviets. They will fulfill their soldierly duty with honor. They will later be told that they have displayed courage and valor, and government awards will be pinned on their chests. All this will happen later.... But now they are preparing for the fight.

"It was an ordinary day in the border service...."

CSA REPORTS HARVESTING, SOWING STATISTICS 25 AUG

LD260900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Seventy percent of the grain fields in Russia have now been harvested. On the whole the reaping of grains has been carried out on a considerably larger area than at this time last year. These figures were supplied today by the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR in its latest report on the progress of fieldwork. Grain harvesting is practically over south of the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia, on many farms of the Volga-Vyatka Region and in Povolzhye. The pace of grain sales to the state increases daily. In the Russian Federation the pace of winter sowing has increased significantly. A total of more than 8.2 million hectares is sown with winter crops, almost twice as much as the same time last year.

One more important task which is now in progress on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes is the autumn plowing. There are 70 million hectares of fields to be prepared for spring crops. So far 17 percent of this area has been plowed.

RSFSR CSA HARVEST PROGRESS STATISTICS REPORTED

LD260855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the RFSFR today published data on the progress of the harvest work. Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on 51 million hectares of land. This is 71 percent of the sowing area. As a whole, the rate of harvesting in the republics has been increasing as before during the past week. A significant amount of work has been completed in the sowing of winter crops. They have been sown on over 8 million hectares, or 36 percent of the fields allocated to them. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, two-thirds of the winter sowing area has been sown. The farms of Permskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts and Udmurtskaya ASSR have completed the sowing early.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25 AUG

LD260220 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kokchetavskaya Oblast's grain growers are cutting grain crops on 120,000-130,000 hectares per day. Harvesting on the second million hectares has begun. (0204 GMT)

Grain has been harvested on 650,000 hectares in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Kazakhstan's grain growers are cutting grains today on the 13th million hectares. Windrows have been threshed on 8.5 million hectares. (1700 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have to date reaped one-third of all grain crops. Most of the reaped grain has been threshed. Winter grain crop sowing has begun in Kirgizia. Some 300,000 hectares have been allocated for winter crops in the republic. Large areas will be sown to locally developed wheat. (1904 GMT)

Tadzhik farmers have pledged to provide the country with 915,000 tons of raw cotton this year. (2004 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured more fodder than last year: 2.5 million tons of haylage and vitamin-rich grass meal have already been laid in for the winter. In the present arid summer the kray is utilizing all possibilities for accumulating coarse and succulent fodders. (2230 GMT)

SLOW PACE OF FODDER HARVESTING CRITICIZED

PM251547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "August Exertion"]

[Text] August has "tied up" all fieldwork in one tight knot: harvesting, fodder procurement, sowing of winter crops and fall plowing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 17 August the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 70 million hectares--58 percent of the total area. More than 9/10 of the cut grain has been threshed. Thousands of farm collectives are carrying out shock work, setting examples of high skill and persistance in achieving the set goal.

Stavropolskiy Kray grain growers have worked well. They have sold the state more than 2.3 million tons of grain, which is 425,000 tons more than the set plan. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has congratulated the kray's farmers on successfully fulfilling their adopted pledges. And now they have even improved on that indicator.

Another urgent concern of the farmers--fodder procurement--also demands a great effort. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have cut sown and natural grasses on 71.4 million hectares. Some 54.9 million tons of hay and 50.9 million tons of cured hay have been laid in stores, 22.1 million tons of silage have been laid down and 5.1 millinn tons of grass meal have been obtained. The working people of many farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moskovskaya, Ivanovskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts have distinguished themselves by providing livestock units with sufficient hay. The plans for laying down cured hay have been fulfilled in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Krays, Kalmykia and Astrakhanskaya, Tomskaya and Kaliningradskaya Oblasts.

The departing summer is making farmers speed up their work. There are still many kolkhozes and sovkhozes utilizing far from all the potential for accumulating fodder. In Chitinskaya Oblast, for example, less than half the required hay and cured hay has been laid in store, while hundreds of mowers and pickup balers are standing idle on farms for various reasons. And output is considerably below normal. Haymaking has been going on for more than 2 months in Chuvashia and Mordovia, but only 30-60 percent of the required coarse fodder has been laid in store there. Unsatisfactory organization of the work and bad use of equipment are once again having their say. In Irkutskaya Oblast the availability of equipment made it possible to carry out the first cutting of grasses in 14 days. But it has not yet been completed, and only 1/3 of the necessary hay has been procured. However, there are examples to follow. By making extensive use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers' method the Golumetskiy Sovkhoz has fulfilled the fodder accumulation plans.

Another aspect of the matter--the quality aspect--is no less important. This year, on the whole, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid more good-quality fodder in store than last season. Measures to step up control of the quality of the fodder being laid in store and to observe the technology of its preparation have enabled farms in Azerbaijan and in Vologodskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts, for example, to obtain 75-95 percent of hay of the first and second grades. It is noteworthy that almost all of it, in Lithuania for example, has been placed under cover.

At the same time, the state of the fodder base in a number of parts of the country gives rise to serious concern. Farms in Armenia and in Pskovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts have a lot of fodder of low nutritional value. This is the result, above all, of a lack of initiative and of the inability to make full use of what the field and meadow produce. Other factors also tell here. One frequently observes the way in which combines halt in the midst of rank grasses, awaiting transport to convey the green matter. There is a chronic shortage of motor vehicles. As a result, the laying in of fodder is delayed and the technology violated. Farmers reasonably ask: Is it not possible to organize the production of large-load carts with a capacity, for example, of 40-60 cubic meters? This is not a new idea. But the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production is still not implementing it.

The time of mass ensiling has arrived. Silage is one of the most widespread types of fodder in the countryside. Taking into account the fact that little coarse fodder has been laid in store in a number of regions, increased attention should be devoted to procuring silage, particularly composite silage. Estonian kolkhozes and sovkhozes are laying it down well. Approximately 400,000 tons of succulent fodder are already in trenches there, and the bulk of it has been enriched with carbamide. Things are different on Kirgiz farms, for example, where 15 percent of silage combines have still not been repaired, and a large number of capacities have not been prepared. As a result, stocks of succulent fodder do not exceed 1/10 of the planned quantity.

Construction workers do not show the necessary interest in improving matters in fodder production. The 6-month plan for commissioning capacities for the storage of silage and cured hay on sovkhozes was not fulfilled. In Uzbekistan, for example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been provided with only 1/4 of the required number of standard silage trenches. The republic's farms lose tens of thousands of tons of vegetable protein alone as a result of laying down matter in unlined storage capacities.

Machine builders are not fulfilling their pledges to the countryside in full. Over the course of 7 and 1/2 months the Ternopol combine plant has failed to supply 184 haulm gatherers. Plants such as Sasovkormmash, Usol-Iletskkormmash and a number of others are greatly in debt to the farmers.

It is important to take a thrifty approach to all sources of accumulating fodder--to gather straw, chaff and waste from vegetable and beet growing in full and to make use of sunflower heads and corn stalks. But people are still not doing this everywhere. On certain farms in Penzenskaya Oblast's Penzenskiy, Kondopolskiy and a number of other rayons, for example, there have been cases where fields have been plowed without first clearing them of straw. And yet there is a shortage of coarse fodder there, as there is in the oblast as a whole.

Straw is being stacked only slowly in a number of regions. In Volgogradskaya and Astrakhanskaya Oblasts the nongrain part of the harvest has not been stacked on more than half the area threshed. And in the country as a whole this work has not yet been carried out on almost 1/4 of the threshed tracts.

The green harvest is in full swing. Each day of it must be aimed at making the maximum accumulation of fodder and fulfilling the adopted pledges.

GORBACHEV, KISILEV SPEAK AT BELORUSSIAN EVENTS

Gorbachev, Kisilev Visit Belorussian Farms

LD201115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Belorussia 17-19 August. He acquainted himself with the work of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the sphere of the further development of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex. Comrade Gorbachev visited several kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Brestskaya, Vitebskaya, Gomelskaya, Grodnenskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts and chatted to workers and collective farmers, speicalists and the leaders of farms and industrial enterprises, and party and administrative staff on the pressing questions of practical work in agricultural production in increasing the output of produce from the fields and farms. Much attention was paid to questions concerning the social developments of the countryside, retaining cadres and improving the methods of management, and strengthening economy on the farms, above all on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which are lagging behind. Together with Comrade Gorbachev at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and other leaders of the Belorussian CP and the republic's government. Today Comrade Gorbachev conducted a conversation with members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, secretaries of the obkoms, chairman of the oblast executive committees and leaders of a number of republican ministries, departments, and oblasts. On the same day he returned to Moscow.

Kisilev at Klimovichi

LD241630 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A zonal conference devoted to urgent problems of agricultural production was held in Klimovichi today. Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee T. Kisilev spoke at the conference.

Kisilev at Minskaya Meeting

LD251110 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0415 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] An expanded meeting of the Minskaya Obkom Bureau on 4 August discussed the progress of the grain crop harvest, sales of grain to the state and storing of fodder.

Kisilev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting of the bureau.

Kisilev at Vitebsk Obkom

LD251100 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0215 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Summary] A meeting of the Bureau of the Vitebsk Obkom on 5 August discussed urgent questions of agricultural production: timely and qualitative harvesting, fulfillment of the plan for the sale of grain crops to the state, procurement of fodder, raising output of livestock and preparation for winter-crop sowing. "Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Comrade Kisilev, spoke at the meeting of the obkom Bureau."

RASHIDOV VISITS ANDIZHANSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV

LD211434 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Summary] A session of the Andizhanskaya Oblast party economic aktiv today discussed 1981 pledges. A report was delivered by Mazarasulov, obkom first secretary. Despite poor climatic conditions, the oblast can and should this year produce 125,000 tons of cotton. A speech was delivered at the meeting by Rashidov, candidate Politburo member and republican party first secretary.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON RSFSR KOLKHOZ CONSTRUCTION

PM210813 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 Aug 1891 in its Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 3,200-word editorial article entitled "Transforming Russia's Villages" on the work of the RSFSR's association of interkolkhoz construction organizations. After assessing the past 5-year plan achievements and the current 5-year plan's tasks, particularly in the "industrialization" of construction work and in raising work quality, the article recognizes that there are still "considerable" shortcomings in the fulfillment of "team contract work" and that such "great reserves" as the improved use of machinery remain untapped.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1298-1300 SATELLITES REPORTED

1298 on 21 Aug

LD211432 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1298. Its onboard scientific equipment is designated for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution is 89.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 351 kilometers, the minimum distance is 179 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit is 64.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

1299 on 25 Aug

LD250641 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--The Cosmos-1299 artificial satellite of the earth was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries on board equipment intended for further studies of outer space.

The sputnik has an initial period of revolution of 89.7 minutes, a maximum distance from the surface of the earth of 281 kilometers and a minimum distance of 250 kilometres. The inclination of the orbit is 65.0 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

1300 on 25 Aug

LD251338 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug TASS--The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1300.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation for further outer space exploration.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 97.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--675 km, and minimum distance--648 km. Inclination of the orbit is 82.5 degrees.

Equipment aboard the satellite functions normally.

ANTIPOLLUTION FEATURES OF NEW POBEDA TANKER NOTED

PM251420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Zakharko report under the rubric "Fact and Commentary": "Hello, Ocean"]

[Excerpts] A series of fundamentally new oceangoing tankers is being built in the Soviet Union. The first of them, named Pobeda, is now successfully undergoing trials and will soon join the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

The demand for petroleum and its products has increased so much that today tanker capacity comprises approximately half the entire tonnage of the world's merchant fleet. But, though they have proved to be a powerful technology making for progress, tankers, particularly the giant ones nicknamed "steel mammoths," constantly threaten oceans. Every year hundreds of thousands and millions of tons of the black liquid which is lethal to everything that lives in seawater, are spilled during loading and unloading, while being transported, when cleaning out tanks and as the result of accidents and collisions.

In order to ensure that the blue highways really stay blue, international conventions in recent years have laid down many conditions which must be observed in the building of new ships. Pobeda's design is in full accordance with them. In particular, it has a false bottom and second, inner sides 2 meters from the outer ones. As a result, not only is the tanker's reliability in the event of an accident enhanced but the entire cargo is also isolated from contact with the surrounding water. A system has been installed which rules out the discharge of dirty water into the sea.

Experts have made a high assessment of the collective of Leningrad's "Baltsudoproyekt" central design bureau, which employed a number of major design innovations when creating the tanker. It has been built by the "Zaliv" plant in Kerch, from where the other ships of this type will also set sail. They will replace the tankers of the Sofiya series, which were launched in the sixties and are already quite obsolete and worn out. Pobeda's 18,500-horsepower engine will develop a speed of 16 knots (its hull is 243 meters long).

Of course, owing to its false bottom and double sides, the new ship is heavier than the traditional ones and has required more metal, but in the final analysis it is more economical than those in the Sofiya series: it can take almost 20,000 tons more oil, and it will cost one whole ruble less to transport each ton. This is a very weighty difference when you take into account the fact that Pobeda's tanks hold up to 68,000 tons of freight. And it is particularly important that the reliable, economical tanker meets one more demand of the times--it is a clean tanker.

BRIEFS

EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTIC--Leningrad, 22 Aug TASS--[words indistinct] to study a vast, as yet unexplored region. Preparation is being completed in Leningrad to send to the Antarctic Weddell Sea an expedition which, from on board the scientific expedition ship "Mikhail Somov," will carry out a series of observations in an area northeast of Cape Norway. Here an immense unfrozen path of water [polynia] approximately 1,000-km across is being formed. It is proposed to study the structure of its waters, heat exchange, the characteristics of hydrobiological objects and other questions, including the formation of ice conditions in the area surrounding the unfrozen patch. The experiment by Soviet scientists is being carred out in this region for the first time and--a point of special importance--during the transition from winter to summer processes. Research will be carried out jointly with American scientists on the basis of the "Polex-Yug" program within the framework of the agreement between the USSR and the United States. The "Mikhail Somov" will leave for the Antarctic at the beginning of September. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1621 GMT 22 Aug 81 LD]

SAKHALIN TELEVISION RELAY--Assembly of a 185-meter radio relay antenna and station, the first of its kind in Sakhalin, is nearing completion at Okha. It will make possible the reception of Moscow's second TV program. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1940 GMT 6 Jul 81 LD]

EDITORIAL ON FORCES' PATRIOTISM, INTERNATIONALISM

PM251351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Army of Patriots and Internationalists"]

[Text] Working people of all countries and the entire progressive world know the Soviet people as ardent patriots of their socialist motherland and consistent internationalists. The servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are part of the flesh and blood of their heroic people. Our army is an army of patriots and internationalists. "... Whenever the interests of the country's security or the defense of peace demand it, whenever the victims of aggression need hlep," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress, "the Soviet serviceman appears before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome all difficulties."

The Soviet Army and Navy, created to defend the revolutionary gains of the working people and genuinely national [narodnyy] in composition, embody the unity of interests of all classes and social groups of our society, the friendship of the USSR peoples, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

In ardent Soviet patriotism--a profound, powerful and sacred sentiment--the serviceman's love for his native fatherland, his devotion to the great cause of the Communist Party and his loyalty to revolutionary, labor and combat traditions are clearly displayed. The socialist patriotism of Soviet servicemen, their pride in their motherland's achievements and their constant readiness to come to the defense of the gains of Great October are fused together with their socialist and proletarian internationalism--a feeling of friendship and solidarity with their foreign brothers in class and revolutionary struggle: the peoples of the socialist community countries and all working people fighting against imperialism and for social progress, national independence, democracy and peace on earth. The entire heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces clearly attests to the fervent love of Soviet servicemen for their motherland, their readiness to defend it against enemies with determination and selflessness and without regard for their blood or life itself and their selfless fraternal help to peoples who are the victims of imperialist aggression.

The heroic exploits of our servicemen achieved in the years of the Great Patriotic War will not dim with the centuries. Right at its very beginning, in the first incredibly difficult days of the brutal battle against fascist Germany, which treacherously attacked the USSR, our party and the Soviet Government declared before the whole of mankind that the aim of the Soviet people's struggle was not only to liquidate the danger hanging over the land of the soviets, but also to help all peoples who had fallen under the yoke of the Hitlerite oppressors.

Led by the Communist Party and educated in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Armed Forces fulfilled with honor the tasks facing them. They not only defended their own socialist fatherland but also, fulfilling their liberating mission, saved other European countries from fascist bondage. Over 1 million Soviet servicemen gave their lives in the struggle for the liberation of the peoples enslaved by Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism.

Ardent patriots of their socialist motherland and consistent internationalists, Soviet servicemen now fulfill their lofty mission in a single formation with the armies of the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. The combat alliance of the fraternal armies, which was born in the struggle against a common enemy in the war years and strengthened in the postwar period, is a living embodiment of Lenin's ideas on the international nature of the defense of socialism's gains.

The international mission of the Soviet Armed Forces is clearly demonstrated today by the fact that they are a powerful and reliable guard of peace on earth keeping the imperialist aggressors in check. Soviet military might is a barrier on the path of the aggressors in their desire to stifle young independent states. Thus, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote that the strength of the Soviet Union enables not only the members of the socialist community but also all countries which cherish liberty and peace to feel secure.

Together with the other fraternal countries, the Soviet Union, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, helps liberated states to strengthen their defense capability whenever they turn to it with such requests. This took place, for instance, in Angola and Ethiopia. Our country is giving fraternal help to friendly Afghanistan, against which imperialism has unleashed what is really an undeclared war. The personnel of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan are fulfilling their lofty international duty with honor and dignity.

The education of servicemen in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist proletarian internationalism has always been and remains one of the basic and main avenues of ideological work in the army and navy. In fulfilling the 26th party congress demands and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to make comprehensive broad and creative use of the whole arsenal of forms, methods and means for the education of servicemen in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. In the conditions of the present complex international situation it is important to explain to servicemen still more deeply and cogently the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and mobilize them to further improve martial labor and improve the vigilance and combat readiness of units and ships.

The themes of patriotic and international education must be reflected in political study plans, in our lecture and mass political work and in the pages of the military press. Experience of this work must be actively disseminated. It is necessary to make every serviceman profoundly aware that his patriotism and internationalism must be displayed in concrete actions: in selfless martial labor, high military skill, strong discipline, personal responsibility for the matter entrusted to him and readiness to come at any moment to the defense of his socialist motherland and the gains of socialism and communism.

MARSHAL SHESTOPALOV NOTES CONSTRUCTION SUCCESSES

PM211607 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 August publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Marshal of Engr Trps N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, under the headline "Scaling New Heights," related to Construction Workers' Day. Shestopalov outlines the successes of military construction collectives and mentions leading units, going to discuss tasks in the new 5-year plan and noting the need to "concentrate resources on the speediest completion and startup of enterprises capable of ensuring the greatest increase in output." The article cites the experience of leading military construction collectives and outlines various methods of "further improving the construction conveyor."